

INSIDE: Tales of terror in Poland/The unsolved baby murders

Maclean's

JANUARY 14, 1985

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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Canada's Vanishing Forests

Why a \$23-billion industry
is facing destruction

The staggering costs of
a national rescue program



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

JANUARY 14, 1996 VOL. 38 NO. 2

COVER

The vanishing forests

Canada's vast expanses of forest mask a serious shortage of marketable timber. Industry experts and environmentalists believe the problem could reach critical proportions within a decade. Unless the trend is reversed, waste and mismanagement by the forest industry could result in the collapse of Canada's biggest and richest industry. —Page 36

COVER PHOTO BY JONATHAN BIRCH



Uneasy undercurrents

are home for the holiday break found constituents worried about the economy—but willing to give the new Tory government in Ottawa time to prove itself. —Page 9



Coming of age

The *Flamingo Kid* purports to be a bitter-sweet movie about a young man's coming of age. But is reality? It is an object lesson in how to make a bad movie. —Page 49



Jaruzelski's crucial test

The grim trial of four Polish secret policemen accused of killing a dissident priest has revealed serious challenges to the Warsaw government's authority. —Page 26



Amateur standing

Canada's Kathy Bear captured the world amateur board-riding title last October, but she dropped out of later competition because she ran out of money. —Page 44

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Seeing the forests

For far too long, as this week's cover story makes clear, Canadian governments and logging companies have been unable to see the forest for the trees. And the potential consequences of their collective myopia are devastating—in terms of jobs, resources, the ecological balance, even our sense of national identity. Canada's vast, but endangered, forests are the country's most important natural resource. They provide employment for a million Canadians. They generate more than \$33 billion in annual sales and more than \$4 billion in tax revenue. They are an essential, but



O'Hara: a tragedy

fragile, component of the overall environment—preventing soil erosion, helping to cleanse an increasingly polluted atmosphere, moderating weather patterns.

Longfellow's "sweet primeval" with its "murmuring pine" and its "hushed woods . . . like Druids of old" became more than a 19th-century American poet's vision of 18th-century Nova Scotia. It became a widely held domestic image of 20th-century Canada in their vastness the forests seemed inexhaustible. They were not. The nation's forests are vanishing, the victims of overcutting and underplanting. For every tree reaching the market, as many as 12 trees are destroyed in the name of economical harvesting. It would require a multi-million-dollar program by governments and businesses to repair the damage. But it would be an appropriate gift from Canadians to their grandchildren. Declared Vancouver Mayor Chief Jane O'Hara, who wrote the cover story: "When I saw the areas that had been logged, they reminded me of battlefields. The damage has to be reversed."

Kevin Doyle

March 26, 1989

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Kevin Doyle

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Left: Kevin Doyle
Right: Kevin Doyle



LETTERS

Waste and restraint

In your Dec. 30 Canada article "Bentley softens the tax rules" you say Pierre Bentley has asked his officials "to determine why an increasing number of Canadians are not reporting their full income." One has only to read about Auditor General Kenneth Dey's report to see how our tax dollars have been mismanaged. Our present government, while asking us to live with restraint, has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars travelling on government executive aircraft in a six-month period and on parties for the Queen and a German government official, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been and are being spent on receiving and reboasting government pensioners. So it is a further waste of taxpayers' money to look for an answer which is very obvious:

—MARTY LORINC
Ottawa, P.M.S. B.C.

Ambition vs. conscience

Barra of basic charity (December seasonal), Barbara Amiel's Dec. 24 column, "The blooming of hypocrisy," is a lament for the mean-spirited present because it exploits the ancient human tension between private ambition and public conscience. There is no doubt that the best of us have occasionally succumbed at the flaws in systems that are only loquacious at equitability and justice. But the communal effort itself deserves certain fundamentals, which are direct challenges to mankind's priorities. Issues, for instance, the royal pay for



Bentley: The answer is obvious

work of equal value (which Amiel dismisses as absurd) are not throwaway political slogans but moral imperatives. What's more, the social manifesto on which they will be resolved is a clear chart to our future as a race. In the end, however, what always remains is not so much that Amiel and others like her are the enemies of hope but that columnists like her find their resonance among people who like their alliances comfortable. But they are not yet the majority. They are only the self-debated minorities from man's divider side.

—PATRICK CAMPBELL
Midhurst, Ont.

The trouble with Barbara Amiel—as with all extremists, left or right—is the lack of a balanced perspective. In "The blooming of hypocrisy" she has conceded that most people really do hold her "perfectly decent and legitimate views privately, but are afraid to make them known publicly"—things like "Individuals are largely responsible for their own fortunes and misfortunes." This credo carries with it Amiel's resolute faith in the free will of man. The irony is that any free enterprise who advocates a product knows that such ideology is overly simplistic. To think that cultural values and behavior are "freely chosen" is nothing less than naïve. In most cases we are behaving and valuing as the corporate sector wishes. If a free society were comprised, mainly, of the privileged, critical, discriminating and cynical, I might sit with Amiel on the far right. But a more balanced view sees freedom as, at least, altruistic and unbridled capitalism as no better than the unchecked power of the Soviet Politburo.

—BOB KATZ
Moght, Ont.

PASSAGES

REASSIGNED U.S. Interior Secretary Willam Clark, 53, and Deputy White House Chief of Staff Michael Berman, 46, the main presidential passage-makers. Both men followed President Ronald Reagan to Washington after serving him when he was governor of California. Clark's previous appointment as national security adviser created controversy when he admitted at his Senate confirmation hearings that he could not name the heads of state of many important countries, but his taciturn and soft-spoken approach eventually earned the respect of critics. Berman, who gained a reputation as a moderating influence on the White House decision-making process, is a public relations specialist and will take up a high-paying position in the private sector when he leaves his \$71,000-a-year post with Reagan. Clark, who was a California rancher and State Supreme Court justice prior to his Washington appointments, will also return to the private sector.

BORN To movie actress Pia Zadora, 28, and her millionaire-businessman husband Melchior Zador, 58, a daughter at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York. Zador, who named the baby Kady after a character she played in the 1980 movie *Starlight*, is still waiting for the release of her latest movie, *Wages of the Monk*. Althaus.

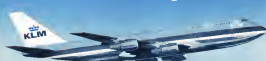
OTHER Olympic gold-medalist swimmer Alex Baumann, 20, and Olympic gold-medalist diver Sylvie Bernier, 20, as Canadian male and female athletes of the year, by The Canadian Press after the news agency conducted a second poll for its annual male athlete of the year selection. Baumann, who learned of a "winning" in the first poll of national sportswriters and broadcasters, asked for the second survey because of the close vote between himself and Olympic gold-medalist skater Gustav Senneker.

DEED Japanese diplomat Nobuhiko Uchida, 76, whose first North American ambassadorial appointment was to Canada from 1961 to 1964, of a liver ailment in Tokyo, Uchida, who has also served Japan as an international trade negotiator, was his country's ambassador to the United States from 1970 to 1972, during which time the countries signed a treaty restoring Okinawa to Japan after 26 years of U.S. occupation.

KIDNAPPED Eric Wehrli, 41, a Swiss child, during at the Swiss Embassy in Beirut, while driving home from work on Jan. 3. The latest in a series of diplomatic abductions, Wehrli's capture is being followed by Swiss terrorist squads operating in Jordan, West Beirut.

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FOLLOW-UP

A celebrity settles down

When he met the American media in Damascus after the Syrian government released him one year ago this week, U.S. Navy Lt. Robert G. Goodman Jr. declared, "I'm not a hero." But he was undeniably a celebrity. Syrian troops had captured him on Dec. 4, 1983, after they shot down the aircraft carrying the 27-year-old navigator-bombardier over Lebanon during a B-1 plane U.S. air strike against a Syrian position east of Beirut. Goodman spent 38 days in a Syrian prison while U.S. diplomats bargained unsuccessfully for his freedom. Then, civil rights leader Jesse Jackson, one of the eight Democratic-party presidential contenders at the time, flew to Damascus to make a special plea for Goodman's return on "humanitarian" grounds. As a result, the Syrian government gave up its political hostage and abandoned its demand that the United States leave Lebanon.

Goodman's release was a major political victory for Jackson in his challenge to front-runner Walter Mondale in the Democratic nomination race. It was also a major political embarrassment for Ronald Reagan, whose own envoys had failed to gain Goodman's freedom. For Goodman it meant a reunion with his wife, Terry Lynn, 27, and two young daughters and a return to their home in Virginia Beach, Va., near Oceana Naval Air Station, where he is still stationed. After recuperating from his ordeal and from minor surgery to repair torn ligaments in his knee, he fulfilled some of the many requests he received for speaking engagements, toured the country recruiting for the navy and rejoined his squadron. The politically astute Goodman, who never openly endorsed Jackson, says that his experience changed the course of the U.S. election because they helped Jackson acquire "an image of getting things done, because he was successful in that one endeavor he got more recognition and support than he might have otherwise."

This week Goodman and his family planned to celebrate the anniversary of his release quietly—it is an experience that he says he has put behind him. "I'm still flying as always," Goodman added, "and the guys in the squadron still trust me the same as always. People still do recognize me as the pilot, you, that happened—but I don't think it changed me as a person."

—BILL GLADSTONE

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ORIGINAL
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AN AMERICAN VIEW

Holy cities in Oregon hills

By Fred Bruening

Oregon is an exquisite state, remarkably endowed with natural splendor and intelligent leadership. A visitor is tempted to describe the population as unusually civilized—decent, open, accommodating—and the quality of life sure, indeed. Perhaps there is some sort of symbiosis between place and people that makes for generous attitudes. So often surrounded by towering pines and alpine vistas, the resident may come to fancy himself in heaven and behave accordingly.

Paradise has been out of kilter lately, however, or at least that portion of it known as Wasco County. There, on a levee of rugged scrags, followers of the Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh have built themselves a nest—and sense nest it is. When the word "commune" is uttered, one may summon images of a rickety farmhouse, a barren plot of land and a smattering of heavy thistles—the men female, the women earthy—engaged, generally, in a head-on plot to overthrow the universe. The speed at which Rajneeshpuram resembles any of that.

It is rather a self-contained city, complete with airport, hotel, restaurant, boutique, post office, cinema, bookstore, police department and elaborate agricultural apparatus. Malicious hills overlook the complex and the valley is green. Residents tend to be well groomed and mostly dressed—also, if one is partial to shades of purple, red and orange, which are the official Rajneesh colors. As far matters pertaining to the universe, followers of the Bhagwan assign top priority to the care and feeding of themselves. The guru has a fleet of 12 Rolls-Royce autos at his disposal, for instance, so you have the feeling the fellow does not consider Mother Brown a very useful. Down the road from Rajneeshpuram is the City of Rajneesh, a rustic barge that once was known as Astoria, Ore. The Rajneeshs managed to buy most of the property and initiated a crash program of urban renewal—probably set up on the hill, upstate an infid called Zorba the Buddha, a street sign that designates Highway 288 as "Mariana Bhagwan"—and the few resisting townships were left to wonder on what planet all this was happening. A few years ago they were living deep in the woods, remote and undisturbed. Now, when they look out their windows, they are apt to glimpse a disciple in red and purple and orange trekking toward Zorba's on a toke break.

To what degree extremists account for part of the trouble is difficult to gauge. In their color-coordinated outfits, the Rajneeshs look like walking fruit bowls and they have funny names, too—Avalon Bhagwati, Swami Krishna Deva, Ma Prem Swami. Maintaining a fleet of six dozen Rolls-Royce cars in this land of pickup trucks seems a rite ostentation. And there has been an

unusual lot of publicity about "free love"—surely is a way because the Bhagwan currently is on a hypnosis lock and wants his disciples to wear rubber gloves whenever erotically engaged. A194 weighs heavily on the guru's mind, is the explanation.

Certainly, some anti-Rajneesh sentiment can be traced to the group's peculiar tastes and strange excesses. William Hulse, the top administrator in Wasco County, acknowledges that there are issues of civil liberties involved and agrees that local residents who claim to oppose the Bhagwan mostly on questions of land use may be kidding themselves. Hulse, 64, is the archetypal Oregonian—a quiet, candid straight shooter—and when he speaks about the situation at Rajneeshpuram he seems genuinely troubled. The Rajneeshs can be provocative and local people feel threatened. Smoothing things over won't be easy, Hulse acknowledges. "It's just plain a scary see-of-a-year," he says. People claim, of course, that the Bhagwan are cult members—scary and how. But disciples maintain that they are much too intelligent for any Jim Jones number-jumble. In fact, one of the Bhagwan disciples is Shannon Jo Ryan, 32, daughter of Congressman Leo Ryan, the Democrat from California who was slain in 1978 by followers of Jim Jones. "We're not being led blindly by a madman," says Ryan, now known as Ma Amrita Priyam. "We're not brainwashed, we're not under somebody's control, we're not dangerous."

Today Rajneeshpuram is a winter squall comes to depict that the people in red and orange are in the mood for Armageddon. The disciple who purchases a wine-colored blazer at the haberdashery or wears casual cordillans in the chic shopping center restaurant may be understandably reluctant to turn back a via of prison Kool-Aid or mid the sizzling ranch.

Impulse these folks sometimes may be and, in so small way, undressed to and assertions. Yet if the people of Oregon find such department remarkable, it is only because they have been believed too long. They need only to drive the San Diego Freeway or try crossing the street in downtown Boston or halting a cab in Manhattan. As they struggle with the mysteries of Rajneeshism, what citizens of this grand state require most is perspective.



Fred Bruening is a writer with *Newswatch* in New York.

Undercurrents of unease

By Mary Janigan

Liberal Jean Lapierre was just learning to enjoy the heady experience of federal political office when the Canadian electorate elected John Turner's party from power last Sept. 4. Lapierre managed to hold on to his Shefford riding in southeast Quebec, but the 40-year-old politician has portfolio as minister of youth, sports and recreation sport after only two months in cabinet. So when Lapierre returned to his riding for the month-long parliamentary Christmas break last month, he was naturally curious to see how voters felt about Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's new Conservative regime. He drove small comfort from the reports he heard: "There is a sense among the people of not knowing what is going on—especially with regard to the universality of social programs," he said. In essence, the problem is that Mulroney is operating by consultation, as opposed to providing leadership. But the honeymoon is not over yet. The Liberals, Lapierre concluded, "are not gaining from any dissatisfaction that people feel; if anything, people are feeling a cautious toward politicians."

That mix of confused signals anxiously reflected the mood of voters across the country as members of Parliament took advantage of Parliament's month-long Christmas recess to visit their ridings. Most of the Conservatives interviewed by Maclean's reporters across the country felt that their constituents were basically satisfied, but they admitted that some are worried about the economy and indications that the Mulroney government intends to cut back on the universality of social welfare programs. Opposition MPs, on the other hand, found that Canadians are concerned by governmental spending cutbacks, dismissed by what they perceive as a growing gap between haves and have-nots and irritated by the Prime Minister's tendency to answer questions with whimsicality. Still, the consensus seemed to be that after three months of Conservative rule, Canadians are re-evaluating judgment. Some are optimistic—and some are not—but few Canadians expect an economic miracle to unfold.

Despite that wait-and-see attitude, interviews with MPs and their constituents suggested that all regions of the



Conservative Joe Vincent with Nicholas: few expect an economic miracle to unfold

country share a concern over the economy—and especially about jobs and social spending. Although many voters praised some aspects of the Mulroney government's performance, many feared that full economic recovery is still a distant hope. And some were leery for a long, hard winter. "I like what the government is doing," says Shirley Vickery of Cassiar, B.C. "I just wish they could do more for the unemployed, especially young people. I think in the long run their policies are going to help but they are not helping them right now."

The most pronounced polarization of

views was evident in British Columbia, perhaps as a reflection of the provincial Social Credit government's dovish restraint policies. Many British Columbians who work in the private sector were cautiously optimistic about the Mulroney government's promise for the future. "I am pleased so far," declared Ken Schickner, who owns a car rental and leasing business in Terrace. "I like Mulroney's attempts at privatization, and he has a good attitude toward the Americans." Henry Barkham, a Vancouver investment dealer, praised the Tories' desire to bring down the federal deficit. "And I think they are going about it in

the right way," he added. "For the first time in years I feel confident that the people looking after this country know what they are doing."

Other B.C. voters were disillusioned. "So far, I see the Conservatives as being mean and taking pride in being that way," said Jim Davell, a Vancouver college teacher. "The only [spending] cutbacks so far have been aimed at those who need help most." Added Gordon Sherriff, an unemployed carpenter in Courtenay, B.C.: "Mulroney is no different from any other politician—he makes promises and does not keep them. He promised jobs. Where are they?"

In the Yukon—where the territory's largest mine, the Cypress-Angel lead-zinc operation, is slated to close on Jan. 15—the major concern was unemployment. Another nagging concern is that after 11 years of tough negotiations the deadline for agreeing an agreement on Yukon Indian land claims has passed without settlement. "Without land claims, without Cypress-Angel, and if we also lose federal cutbacks, the population of the Yukon territory will go into precipitous decline," predicted territorial New Democratic Party Leader Terry Perleford.

The concern over jobs is shared by other westerners. Many Albertans applauded tough Tory spending decisions, and some praised proposed moves to pare back universal social programs. Terry McJim Harkness of Calgary reported that his constituents are braced for more governmental spending cuts, a minimum tax on the rich and slow economic recovery. "They do not think the cuts are deep enough or hard enough," declared Harkness. Saskatchewan's hopes in 1986 are pinned to a recovery in agricultural revenues, after average farm income fell to \$13,400 last year from \$17,800 in 1981. "There may be some small business people who are hopeful the government will help them," says STEVE M. Simon de Jong of Regina. "But I do not believe that any new mood of optimism has taken hold. People wonder if they will be working a year from now."

Ontario voters appeared to be the ones most concerned over Tory moves to cut government spending and stabilize the universality of social programs. Alden Nicholson, a Liberal MP from Toronto, noted that many of his constituents are upset at the cancellation of the summer employment program, because it would have helped them to find or help pay their university fees. Nicholson spent much of her Christmas holiday talking to senior citizens—who are afraid that their pensions will be trimmed—and actors, who fear that the \$16 million slashed from the 1985-86 budget will mean fewer jobs for them. "The public is starting to see that the government is lurching on a massive

restructuring of public policy," says Nicholson. "People feel that the Conservatives are trying to change everything and they ask what is next?"

Ottawa Tory MP David Deschamps found his constituents worrying about their pensions and disturbed by spending cutbacks to the Canadian Wildlife Service and the National Research Council. Terry McWilliams, Tupper of Newfoundland, said that constituents are concerned about old-age pensions and environmental programs. "I was at several senior citizens' dinners and people there needed a considerable amount of reassurance," noted Tupper.

In contrast to the preoccupation elsewhere in the country, Quebecers seemed

more. Dennis Cochrane, a rookie Tory MP from Miramichi, N.B., said that voters are relatively satisfied with the government's performance but worried by the conflicting policy stands on social welfare. "People are looking for a solid sense of direction," said Cochrane. "The worst thing is the fear that is created among old-age pensioners who depend on their pensions for the majority of their incomes."

Noted Cathy Jacob, a poet in Dartmouth, N.S.: "Mulroney's promise to reduce the deficit without raising taxes or lowering the middle classes but he is not doing that. The people feel and would not suffer are suffering in Newfoundland, where jobs are scarce and unem-



Do Jorg with Regine today: "people wonder if they will be working a year from now"

less worried about possible cuts in social spending than about the way that the Mulroney government has handled the issue. Many constituents pointed to contradictory statements by Mulroney and his ministers as evidence that the government is unsure—and that was a secret agenda. "I did not trust Mulroney before. Now I trust him less," said Montreal bookstore clerk Grant Roche. "He said nothing during the election campaign, and now the government appears to be doing everything they were afraid to talk about before they were elected."

In the Atlantic provinces MPs from all parties found that their constituents are worried primarily about jobs. And although Maritimers are cautiously approving of the Mulroney government, they feel that spending cutbacks tend to hit those promises that can least afford

employment is chronic, voters were worried about the Mulroney government's apparent concentration on cutbacks rather than job creation. "Where there is no election, it makes a major bet on the centre but major indignation at the country's edges," observed Dr. John's Conservative MP James McGrath.

For the Mulroney government the holiday season message from across the land seemed clear enough: major policy changes in social spending, if they materialize, would create profound resentment among those who depend on government programs the most. When the 1987 MPs from Canada's third Parliament return to Ottawa on Jan. 20, it will be with the sober realization that the mood of Canadians is as mixed, and as volatile, as the policy agenda emerging from Ottawa.

With correspondents' reports.

Peckford under siege

By Anthony Wilson-Smith

Brian Peckford, the shrewd but evasive premier of Newfoundland, is governing "the rock" for the past five years as a champion of the little man—the support "G" —with a social conscience. But a series of political crises has both blackened Peckford's reputation and seriously challenged the diversity of his government. Despite the promise of offshore oil riches and an impending agreement with Ottawa on revenue-sharing, Newfoundland's "big government" has been besieged by bitter labor unrest and a nagging unemployment rate of 21 per cent. Paradoxically, the premier's toughest critic has not an atom in the house of assembly, when the opposition holds only nine of 52 seats, but in a powerful extra-parliamentary movement composed of trade unionists and social activists. In a recent interview with Macdon's, a relaxed and philosophical Peckford admitted, "The past couple of months have been the roughest, darkest time of them all."

According to both government critics and supporters, Peckford's troubles are not new. In recent weeks the target of much of the opposition has been two controversial labor bills: Bill 88, which limits the right to strike in essential services such as health care, and Bill 37, an amendment to the province's Labor Standards Act of 1978. The first set prompted Newfoundland's unions to invite the Geneva-based International Labor Organization (ILO) to study allegations that the legislation restricts workers' "freedom of association," the second undermined the government's credibility and swelled the ranks of its critics.

Since the government introduced Bill 37 last November it has provoked an unprecedented wave of criticism from the province's labor leaders. Liberal M.L.A.s and opinion makers. Even the province's highest court has ruled, the St. John's Evening Telegram denounced the legislation as a repudiation of "the principles of British justice." The bill, which retroactively shortens the notice period that employers must give their workers before temporary layoffs, sends some mining, forestry and oil plants about \$36 million owing in back pay claims arising from illegal layoff procedures. Declared Rev Desmond McGrath, a Roman Catholic priest and prominent labor organizer: "This is a law that is not just, it is not fair, it is unjust. Newfoundlanders' body. The people will not forgive or forget this."

The furor over Bill 37 for the first time has united some of Peckford's principal opponents. Last October the province's most prominent labor leaders, including McGrath and Richard O'Brien, president of the 22,000-member United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, Local 1282, joined



Peckford: from popular leader to 'isolate'

together to form a new group called the Coalition for Equality. Sponsored by two bitter strikes—now in their sixth month—by 800 telephone workers and 350 teachers, the coalition has become a strident voice for Newfoundlanders.

But Peckford's critics say that the "authoritarian" manner in which he dealt with both labor bills provoked the widespread public outrage. The province's 100-member House of Assembly has twice rejected the legislation. Peckford has also criticized the St. John's Evening Telegram, which includes the Council on the Status of Women and the Social Action Committee of the Roman Catholic Church, has made it a particularly personal issue. But while coalition leaders have loudly condemned Peckford as a political charlatan and "champion of the bosses," leaving him isolated in a house of 92 assembly seats, as an independent alternative

view. Instead, both Chisholm and McGrath are urging their followers to support the star, which gained its very first seat in the house of assembly after a September by-election.

Liberal leader Leo Barry, who once served as Peckford's energy minister, has responded to the coalition's attacks by charging that the leaders are not of "good" with risk-taking and free enterprise. Charged Barry: "If they want to find a sure way to re-elect this government, they will do it by agitating the opposition vote." Indeed, although Peckford does not have to call an election until 1987, he has already suggested he might go to the polls in the spring if his party's popularity, now at a record low, improves.

Peckford, one of Canada's most astute politicians, has already taken steps to outflank his political foes. He has joined the coalition as "our most serious ultimate voice" and deflected opposition to Bill 37 by saying that he found the measure "both abhorrent and regretful in many respects." Nevertheless, Peckford argues that the bill represented Newfoundland's only chance to keep and attract jobs. One major firm, the Montreal-based Kruger Inc., even refused to re-invest a \$200-million deal to modernize and take control of the Sowerby pulp and paper mill in Corner Brook until the government finally reined in the clause in Dec. 17 to pass the legislation. Kruger, like many companies, didn't want to assume liability for scores of more layoffs in the 1980s that were technically illegal under the old legislation.

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Charles Newcombe

in four years, and the results were inconclusive. Charged McGrath: "We have government by ad hoc here."

Peckford's meteoric rise from coal-miner's son to an established and increasingly dominant premier has been a swift one. He first earned his public label as minister of energy and development in 1966 when he singlehandedly forced rejection of companies to give mining preferences to Newfoundlanders. Since federal-provincial negotiations on offshore resources failed in 1980 they have since been resolved under the new Brian Mulroney administration, Peckford's mood has soured and grown increasingly bitter. During a federal election last June of the province last August, the premier was stopped by a mob of about 100 striking trawlermen outside of Marytown, 150 km southwest of St. John's. When he tried to address the crowd, he was shouted down by the strikers, when he has repeatedly refused to meet them. Later, Peckford angrily accused the television of having known about the protest in advance and of covering it up to place him in a bad light.

Some veterans observers do not fully understand Peckford's new brand of solitary politics. Of the dispute over Bill 37, Mark Grossman, a Montreal-based political science professor, said: "He has, if anything, a narrower base of people for decision-making than did [former premier] Joey Smallwood. Perhaps power has expanded his confidence to the point of a fault, so that it's not a question of power contracting but of power becoming dysfunctional in that the leadership is no longer efficient."

In addition to the scrappy Coalition for Equality, Peckford must also contend with a disenchanted electorate. A recent public opinion poll, conducted by an independent Halifax firm, found that out of 522 people interviewed, in 40 per cent, 66 per cent favored the Liberal, 22 per cent the Tories and nine per cent the vote. In the last election the PCs captured 60 per cent of the popular vote and 44 seats. Despite questions raised about the poll's accuracy, Peckford mounted a campaign to win popularity in the 1982 election. "But there is a difference between saying you are angry with someone and actually voting for someone else once you start to consider the alternatives."

The Newfoundland premier is clearly growing his political base on the wing of a lucrative offshore oil development agreement with Ottawa this past. But likely spin-offs, such as a major investment project, will not ease the province's 50-million-dollar deficit or shorten unemployment lines for a long time to come. Yet, given Peckford's growing popularity, he has, for the time being, no other cards to play.

Death of a China hand

In 1968, when the people of China were rising up against their European colonial masters in what would become the Sino-Soviet border, four-year-old Chester Rensing was forced to learn the country along with his Norwegian and American missionary parents. But Rensing was destined to return. In the course of his career as a distinguished

high commissioner to India. During the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina, Rensing was the only Western diplomat who was able to talk to Mao Zedong in person. Rensing was also the first Canadian to become Rensing's influence, Canada joined Poland and India on the tripartite international commission responsible for supervising the 1964



Rensing: knowledge, understanding and an unflinching dedication with China

Canadian diplomat he was international respect for his knowledge and understanding of that country. In 1982, just a year before his death of pneumonia in Calgary, Alta., last week, Rensing travelled once again to the country of his birth and was applauded and honored by Chinese leaders virtually every step of the way.

Rensing, called *Lao Pan* (meaning "the man from the Lao Pan") by his Chinese friends, was born in 1902 in Hong Kong, a city about 1,000 km from the Han River in the Chinese interior, settled as a young man in Alberta and later served with the Canadian Army during the First World War. In 1922 Rensing returned to China as a missionary teacher but had to flee again in 1927 amid widespread civil unrest. After working election to the Alberta legislature in 1932 as a member of the United Farmers of Alberta party in the legislature of the New Democratic Party, Rensing served with the Royal Canadian Air Force in the Second World War. In 1946 he returned to China as a diplomat and was appointed chargé d'affaires at the Canadian Embassy in Nanking in 1949.

Rensing later served as Canada's ambassador to Norway and Iceland and as

Geneva records on Indochina. A year after his 1965 retirement Rensing accepted a final assignment from the Pearson government, visiting both North and South Vietnam in search of a way to end the Vietnam War. His recommendation—that Saigon and Washington seek a negotiated political settlement with North Vietnam—drew a cold reception from then-president Lyndon Johnson and the South Vietnamese authorities, who continued to seek a military solution.

Rensing spent the early years of his retirement writing *A Memoir of China* and *Reflections From the River* dedicated to the People's Republic, which was published in 1974. His 1983 journey back to his home, to pray at his mother's grave and to say farewell to the land of his birth, was reported in *The New York Times Magazine* by writer Andrew Ross. One of Rensing's six children, Wren Taggart, "Rensing's extraordinary son for life and the fiery dynamism of his younger years have tempered with age, but he is tender, compassionate and surely loving as he approaches his circle. Let it be so."

—ROBERT MILLER



Pearson no longer advocates an all-out nuclear war, but he is on the way of ending wars

An uncertain peace mandate

On the first day of 1985 Geoffrey Pearson, former ambassador to Moscow, key figure in Prime Minister Trudeau's international peace crusade and son of the late prime minister Lester B. Pearson, set aside his 32-year career as a Canadian diplomat to become executive director of the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security. The pipe-smoking civil servant began his new job in an unassuming office on the second floor of the former Veterans Affairs building in downtown Ottawa. There he will attempt to give shape to the institute's seemingly innocuous mandate to seek "increased knowledge and understanding of issues relating to international peace and security from a Canadian perspective." But as Pearson smoothed his jacket, it was the frayed ends just how the institute would find function and what its goals will be.

Originally conceived as part of Trudeau's 11-front peace initiative, the institute has the difficult task of trying to meet the expectations of the Canadian peace movement—and of Ottawa's security-conscious policy advisers and military strategists. Heavily funded by the external affairs and defense departments, the institute will devote as much time to studying defence-related issues such as the security of Canada's Arctic borders as it will to such topics as arms control and disarmament. Canadians who may have expected the institute to play an activist role in various issues—the testing of U.S. cruise missiles

over Canadian soil, for example—may be disappointed. Explained Pearson: "We are not an advocacy organization. We are not going to put up a sign saying, 'Stop the cruise'."

Public controversy has dogged the institute since it was created by Parliament last summer. While some welcomed the fact that funds would be diverted from East-West studies at Canadian universities, peace groups suspected that Ottawa intended to use the institute to co-opt the anti-nuclear movement. Joe Clark, then an opposition MP, said that the institute could be used as a partisan tool of government. Now, as an external affairs minister, Clark has become an enthusiastic supporter of the organization and can ask the institute for advice and undertake research. Douglas Fraser, however, said the institute's essential character. Said a cautiously skeptical James Stark, president of the anti-nuclear organization Operation Dismantle: "The key question is whether the institute can criticize government and actually advocate policy."

Pearson admits that plans for the institute are far from settled. So far, he has hired no staff but already expects a complement of 30 researchers and other employees. With a first-year budget of \$5.5 million that will rise over the next four years to \$5 million, Pearson envisions a major research program on peace and security studies, a public information service and an extensive computer network that will serve uni-

versities, peace groups and ordinary Canadians.

The institute's director will have to move slowly and cautiously because of the mixed composition of the institute's board of directors. Staffed by liberals, doves and neutral academics, the institute's 15-member board is responsible for setting the organization's tone and direction. The board's members include chairman, William Barton, Canada's former ambassador to the United Nations and a supporter of increased defense spending; international affairs journalist and pacifist Gwynne Dyer; Paul Desrochers, chairman of the Montreal-based Power Corp.; and Dr. Len Wilson, former moderator of the United Church of Canada and longtime peace activist.

Said Stark of the board members' conflicting allegiances: "I don't envy Geoffrey Pearson's role. The board is very fractious, and there is going to be an awful lot of internal fighting about what the institute is going to do." Pearson concedes that contentious secretarial work, board members will be sure. "I expect good arguments and disagreements to continue," says Pearson. "Our board reflects different points of view. It was chosen partly for that reason."

The new institute is clearly modelled on similar organizations abroad. One of the largest and best-known is the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Funded by the Swedish parliament, the independent body has produced voluminous amounts of critical research on global military budgets and the politics of disarmament. Said John Lamb, head of the privately funded, one-year-old Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament: "Canadians have been selectively reliant on foreign sources for that kind of information. The new institute will add to the mass of what is being done."

Pearson's background makes him a logical choice for his new job. The 40-year-old father of five attended the University of Toronto and England's Oxford University before joining the external affairs department in 1962. An ambassador to Moscow from 1980 to 1986 and special assistant to Trudeau during the peace mission, Pearson has accumulated the kind of diplomatic skills upon which the institute's success will depend. Perhaps the biggest challenge he has to face will be in helping Canadians—and the federal government—better understand the life and death issues the institute is mandated to study.

Explained Pearson: "We'll say, 'This is what we think the issue is, you might want to think about it this way or that way, but I don't want to tell you off that we don't have soap and water.'"

—TERRY RALPHSON/IN OTTAWA

Contesting the middle ground

There may be few issues and almost no real debate, but the campaign to succeed William Davis as leader of the Ontario Conservative party—and as provincial premier—was shaping up last week as an unexpectedly close race. With only two weeks left before the Jan. 24-26 leadership convention in Toronto, three of the four cabinet ministers who want Davis's job—industry Minister Frank Miller, Agriculture Minister Dennis Timbrell and the provincial treasurer, Larry Grossman—appeared to have a good chance of winning it. And while the fourth, Attorney General Roy McMurtry was trailing, there was still an outside chance that he could trigger an upset over the favorite, Miller. Declared former Ontario cabinet minister Sidney Handman: "The first three are so closely grouped that it is almost too tight to call. I think we choose our leaders on the basis of the comfort factor—and we can feel very comfortable with all of these candidates."

Differences in style and philosophy emerged as the main feature of the inner-party campaign. The candidate of the right is the avuncular Miller, a 57-year-old chemical engineer and businessman who stresses the need for economic



Miller: 'a capitalist and proud of it'

growth, puts forward his age as proof of experience and declares, "I am a capitalist and proud of it." Although he once told startled legislators that he supported an Ontario Chamber of Commerce proposal to abolish minimum rent controls and the minimum wage—and to reduce taxes—Miller has become more pragmatically moderate. "No one philosophy," declared Miller in a 1983 interview, "has a monopoly—even in your own party."

The other three candidates jostled for the middle ground. The candidate most clearly identified with the centre is mild-mannered Timbrell, a cabinet veteran at 38. He is painfully blunt speaker. Timbrell has carefully stressed the need for both economic growth and social fairness. He also claims that he will follow in the footsteps of the highly popular Davis. "It is imperative that we take great care not to move the party too far to the right or the left," he declared. In contrast to that measured approach, Grossman talks of the "necessity of change"—and he has pledged to find ways to adapt Tory principles to the problems of the future. The approach is effective because Grossman, aggressive and bright, is the candidate who is least like Davis.

According to his campaign manager, John Lachuegger, Grossman was viewed at the start of the campaign as the best

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and most consistent supporter—but also as somewhat cold and unapproachable. As a result, the 41-year-old minister has been playing a game for delegates and walking softly down the glacially slow Ontario 316 prospects improved last month when a Gallup poll conducted for the Toronto Star showed that Grossman was the favorite among Ontario voters, with McMurtry, Miller and Tinshield following in descending order.

McMurtry, ruffled and sleep-eyed, has sought to occupy the centre ground in the race, but he is probably to the left of Tinshield and Grossman. A born athlete and a pioneer, McMurtry is considered to be a Red Tory of passionate convictions who strongly defends the forms of law and order. Those controversial beliefs appear to have generated broader support among Ontario voters generally than among the 1,700 delegates who are expected to attend the convention. But McMurtry, 53, argues that he can bring together competing interests in the party and the province and win the next election. He added, "I'm a moderate, reasonable and pragmatic person."

Despite the candidates' political differences, the campaign so far has been almost free of controversy. "Keeping the party together," said Paul Winn, Tinshield's campaign manager, "is more



Grossman: inevitability at change

important than good media." All four candidates have supported Devlin's controversial decision to gradually extend public funding to Roman Catholic high schools, and all of them would keep Ontario's nine-year-old rent controls.

Most polls showed that Miller took an early strategic lead—and was holding it. Miller strategists claimed that their candidate has 40 per cent of Conservative votes. And they claim that he is a natural "second choice" for other voters. Because of his age, some add, he will not want to stay in power for a long time, giving his younger rivals a second chance at the job.

But both Grossman and Tinshield are aggressively seeking second-ballot support—and a delegate poll by the Toronto Star indicated that Tinshield is the clear favorite as second choice. Still, if McMurtry is knocked out on the first ballot and if he can deliver his support to Grossman, he could start a powerful swing to the treasurer. For the winner, the polls will include immediate elections to the post of premier, and—with David Peterson's opposition Liberals in charge and Robert Rae's New Democrats in no position to pose a major threat—he will be able to face the almost certain prospect of a spring election with equanimity.

—MARY JAKUBAK

NATIONAL NOTES

A defiant winter run



Feige: chilly resistance

As Steven Feige revved his cross-Canada trial last week, his relations with the Canadian Cancer Society were almost as frosty as the subzero temperatures and snow-furries that greeted him near Dryden, Ont. Feige, the on-again-off-again runner who is emulating the 1980 journey of cancer victim Terry Fox, chose to ignore the society's warnings against running in sub-zero weather. He also denounced the agency's threat on Nov. 30 to withdraw future support if it deemed that Feige was risking his health or that contributions were dwindling. In the meantime, the 19-year-old Feige—his run has so far raised \$47,000 for cancer research—has accepted \$5,000 worth of special protective clothing and a promise of assistance from Vancouver oilman Robert Carter, who was revealed of gross indecency involving two teenage prostitutes last November. Shaken society officials explained that they intended to withdraw their logistical aid only in extreme circumstances, such as a blizzard. Retorted Feige: "If the sponsors pull the money and van, I will put a text on my back and run if necessary."

Signs of reconciliation

Since 1977, when Premier René Lévesque's Parti Québécois government imposed restrictions on the use of English in Quebec with the enactment of Bill 101, court rulings and government amendments resulting from public pressure have progressively weakened the law's force. Last July, Bill 101 suffered a serious setback when the Supreme Court of Canada declared unconstitutional the provision that denied an English language education to children who did not live at least one parent who had been educated in English in Quebec. Last week, the Quebec Superior Court struck down another striking section that required retail businesses to display French-only signs. Justice Pierre Boivin ruled that, although it was legal to demand the use of French on public signs, the clause excluding other languages contravened the free-expression guarantee in Quebec's own Charter of Rights and Freedoms. As a result, businesses in Quebec now may display storefront bilingual signs. Alliance Quebec, the federally funded anglophone rights group that financed the five Montreal area merchants' original court challenge, said the decision revealed "a new climate of reconciliation where common sense is prevailing." But the government promptly announced that it would appeal the ruling.

A painful legal setback

Shore a court in Freehold, N.J., sentenced him in April, 1983, thousands of Canadians have objected to the 39-year prison term imposed on Bruce Curtis, then a 18-year-old Middlefield, N.S., high school student who was convicted of aggravated manslaughter. Curtis, who insisted during his trial that the killing was an accident, was visiting a friend, Scott Peen, in Auburn, N.J., in July, 1980, when a faulty car control erupted and Peen shot and killed his stepfather, Alfred Poldin. Curtis testified that he tried to run from the scene

with a loaded shotgun after hearing the shots upstairs, was startled by Alfred's 36-year-old wife, Rosemary Poldin, and accidentally fired the gun, killing the woman. Curtis's attempts to win a new trial have received a crushing setback. Just two days before Christmas, the youth's parents told him during his weekly telephone call from Freehold, New Jersey's Youth Correctional Institute that the state Supreme Court had refused to hear an appeal. That would have confirmed on appearance that the Curtis trial had coincided with the grey details of Alfred Poldin's death, even though Curtis was not charged with that crime, and that the sentence was unusually severe for a first offender. Now the Bruce Curtis Defense Committee plans to stage an all-night vigil in front of U.S. diplomatic offices in Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal on Jan. 30—the evening before Curtis's 21st birthday.

Expelling a maverick

Before William Swenson left the back benches of Saskatchewan's Premier Grant Devine's Conservative government last April to sit as the sole Liberal in the legislature, he was known as a political maverick—and a change of political party did not alter that. Last fall Swenson announced a Friday, one-man filibuster to delay action on a bill to expel convicted murderer Colin Vachon from the province's legislature. Then the 36-year-old maverick again defied the party by delaying legislation to impose a one-year moratorium on farmland foreclosures, arguing that the bill did not do enough for farmers. Finally, last month Swenson introduced 250 questions on government advertising, taking up to two hours of the legislature's time. Premier Lévesque's René Gauthier, aware that some party members consider him to be intransigent, attempted to show that he could set sternly when necessary. "I may be a patient and fair-minded person, but I hope you don't equate that with a reluctance to take tough decisions," said Gauthier as he reassured his intention to have Swenson expelled from the party last November. But Gauthier agreed to reconsider the matter last week after Swenson, with the support of several party executive members, proposed a meeting with the party president that will attempt to reconcile the two men's differences.

The traditional outlook



Coates: high collar

For the past 17 years soldiers, sailors and airman serving with the Canadian Forces have been virtually indistinguishable in their uniforms, dark green tunics. Now, in swift fulfillment of Conservative promises during last summer's election campaign, Defence Minister Robert Coates has paved the way for having some servicemen and women back in traditional military dress by summer. Soldiers will remain in dark green in the winter but will wear tan in the summer, sailors will wear dark blue in the winter and high-shouldered white uniforms in the summer, while airmen will dress in light blue year-round. The changes because public last week despite attempts by defence department officials to pull back an official announcement—to prevent a controversy over the \$26-million clothing bill at a time of federal cutbacks.

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The court at Kraków presiding over an unprecedented public examination of Polish secret police activities

WORLD

A courtroom tale of terror

By Ross Lasser

His face twisted uncontrollably and he stammered repeatedly. In fact, the defendant's stammer was so pronounced that he testified for only eight minutes before the court adjourned. But in that brief period last week, Polish secret policeman Waldemar Chmielewski, 59, dramatically recounted his role in the brutal kidnapping and murder of Rev. Jerzy Popiełuszko, 37, a Roman Catholic priest and determined defender of the outlawed trade union Solidarity. Then, as scores of spectators in the provincial courtroom in Toruń watched tensely, the former officer of Poland's interior ministry added that he had taken part in the abduction believing that senior government officials had approved the plan. Said a research clerk in Kraków: "It was a long nightmare."

Aside to Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski have stood by their claim that the Oct. 18 murder of the militantly anti-Communist Popiełuszko was part of a wider plot to destabilize the Warsaw government. According to the officials, Communist party hard-liners—known as "concrete heads"—planned

the killing in order to destroy Jaruzelski's credibility, stir public unrest and provoke a government assault on the opposition. As a result, the Popiełuszko case—perhaps the most important trial in post-war Poland—is a crucial challenge for Jaruzelski. It will test his strength against rival factions both within his own party and inside the Kremlin, as well as his policy of seeking accommodations with the Catholic church and some political opponents.

That the trial is taking place at all is a stunning development. It is unprecedented for security police in Communist countries to be tried in public, appearing worldwide on television. Said Adam Michalski, one of Poland's leading intellectuals: "This is the first time that a security police killing has been revealed in all its hideousness. It is something we are willing to pay a high price to achieve." In fact, Jaruzelski is gambling that, 18 months after his lifted martial law, disclosure of the murder details will increase public approval of his government's methods while discrediting his hard-line opponents.

Still, there was little hard evidence to support some observers' contention that a wider conspiracy to silence Popiełuszko existed. Neither Chmielewski nor

other secret policemen Leszek Pełka—two of four former officers charged in connection with the crime—have been willing or able to identify the high-level authority who supposedly gave the order for the priest's abduction and subsequent murder. And as long as the ultimate architects of the plot remain unnamed, many Poles may continue to suspect their government of engineering a coverup of the killing, despite the Marxist regime's repeated protestations that it has nothing to hide.

According to the prosecution's case, Pełka and Chmielewski, both intellectuals, were recruited by Security Police Capt. Grzegorz Piotrowski, 35, to frighten the priest into withdrawing his support for Solidarity and softening his fiercely nationalistic sermons. The fourth accused man, Col. Adam Piotrowski, 67, supervised the three officers and he is charged with aiding and abetting the murder. In his testimony, Pełka said he was told not to worry about the consequences because Piotrowski's superiors had already approved the plan—even if it meant killing the priest. Declared prosecutor Leszek Patalski: "They [the accused men] thought that Popiełuszko was a dangerous man. They thought they would be promoted



Piotrowski (right): a case that raises questions of government complicity

instead of being blamed."

The conspirators visited Popiełuszko as he returned to Warsaw after delivering a lecture near Toruń. Although his driver later fled to safety, the priest was gagged and tied up with a plastic rope and his body was locked in the trunk of the kidnappers' car. When Piotrowski tried to escape by forcing the lid of the trunk open, his abductors beat him severely with a club and fastened the rope around his neck, wrists and knees so that any attempt to flee would result in strangulation.

Finally, near a dam on the Vistula River, 130 km northwest of Warsaw, Piotrowski ordered Pełka to tie a sack of rocks to the priest's feet. The two junior officers then suggested that Popiełuszko lie flat in the forest, but the captain replied: "No. Only the water!" Recalled Pełka: "I realized then that the priest would have to die. It was helplessness I wondered how it could have come to this. But I told myself I had to continue to obey orders."

Pełka's graphic testimony left unanswered the crucial question of who ordered the operation. During interrogations after his arrest on Oct. 31, Pełka said that Piotrowski had told him that the mission was supported by an unidentified deputy interior minister. But in court the defendant presented a different case. Said Pełka: "One of the deputy ministers had spoken of abducting Popiełuszko's activities, and I mistakenly interpreted this as meaning they wanted dignified action."

Chmielewski, too, claimed that he did

not know who had authorized the murder. He said that while they were planning the abduction, he had asked Piotrowski what would happen if the frail priest died. He testified that Piotrowski then consulted Col. Piotrowski, deputy director of the interior ministry branch responsible for surveillance of the church. Piotrowski responded several days later by saying that there was "authorization to act" regardless of the outcome. Asked about the delay in receiving a reply, Chmielewski testified: "The [Piotrowski] had to go in touch with the top ranks. By the top I understood it to mean one of the directors or one of the deputy ministers."

For his part, Piotrowski denied any knowledge of the affair, describing the action—as accord with the government's own position—as a government act of undermining Jaruzelski. As a result, the key to the case appears to be Piotrowski, who was expected to take the stand this week. Most Poles agree that, under the Communist system, few officers at Piotrowski's level would act without the sanction of a superior. But now, having confessed to the murder, Piotrowski must prove that he was acting on

specific instructions from higher authority. Indeed, many court observers contend that if a wider conspiracy is established, it will be because Piotrowski decides to name the individuals who issued the orders. It may be in his interest to do just that. If convicted, the defendants face a maximum eight years in prison and, conversely, the death penalty.

Speculations about the identities of possible leaders of the plot centered increasingly on Miroslaw Milewski, 55, a hard-liner whom Jaruzelski dismissed as interior minister in 1983. Milewski, until a February move, is dissatisfied with what he considers to be Jaruzelski's lenient handling of dissidents. Together with two other senior party members, Albin Rokic and Tadeusz Grabek, Milewski is also viewed as an opponent of the Polish leader's liberal economic reforms, including his policy of telling Poles openly about the nation's economic problems. Last November, in the aftermath of the Popiełuszko killing, Jaruzelski dismissed Brig. Gen. Zenon Piatek, an acting deputy interior minister—and one of Milewski's cronies—for "lack of supervision" in the affair. Jaruzelski also assumed responsibility under the Peltbore for the security forces and the police.

Whatever the outcome in Toruń, the general will likely continue to pursue his policies. The position is precarious, because he must appear tough enough to satisfy the "concrete heads" that he is firmly in control and strong enough to avert a measure of public confidence. At the same time, he has to maintain the goodwill of Western states that supply aid and credits to Poland. Many Poles expect the Toruń court to end the case with the acquittal of Jaruzelski and suggest some to be in the chair of command.

Pełka obeying orders



With the Modernism in Poland.

Mixed reviews for a vigilante



Foodies graze: praisers: widespread sympathy among New Yorkers

The incident played like a scene from *Death Wish*, the 1975 Bruce Willis movie in which a mild-mannered victim of crime turns vigilante. Shortly after 1:30 p.m. on Dec. 25, four black youths surrounded a lone white passenger in Manhattan's notoriously crime-ridden subway system. First they asked for the time, then for a watch, then for \$5. "I've got \$5 for each of you," the passenger replied. Instead, pulling out a concealed, silver-plated 38-caliber pistol, he pumped several rounds into the youths—three of whom were carrying long, heavy screwdrivers—seriously wounding one. Then, the gunman fled into the darkness of the subway tunnel.

When he finally emerged last week, strolling into a Concord, N.H., police station and quietly surrendering, 26-year-old Hugo Goetz, a 27-year-old, self-employed electronics specialist, had become an urban folk hero. In a rambling 40-page statement, Goetz expressed remorse, but he pleaded for the public to hear his case. A victim of a previous mugging, Goetz complained of the fear and outrage felt by law-abiding citizens in a city infested with crime. Said Goetz: "I'm sorry for what happened, but it had to be done. You don't know what it's like to be a victim."

Despite official condemnation of vigilante-style justice, Goetz clearly touched a powerful chord among law-abiding New Yorkers. Shortly after the subway shooting, newspaper newsstands were swamped with sellers encouraging the gunman. A police hotline set up to take tips from citizens

was buried deluged with phone calls from Goetz's admirers. At a criminal justice system that many believe has failed to protect them. Some callers offered cash for the suspect's defense. Others suggested that he run for mayor. Said one police spokesman: "This whole case is a little weird."

Many New Yorkers clearly identified with the circumstances that may have driven Goetz to strike back. His private rage seemed to result from a wrong being suffered in 1985 when these youths tried to rob him as he was leaving a subway station. Although one officer was armed, police charged him with a minor offense and released him almost immediately. Goetz applied unsuccessfully to the City of New York for a pistol permit. That refusal, Goetz told police last week, "taught me that the city doesn't care what happens to you."

He later purchased a gun in Florida, where state firearms permit laws are easily circumvented—and carried it illegally to New York. Legal observers argued that Goetz's decision to arm himself illegally was based on justified fear and predicted that he will plead self-defense. And a jury

of sympathetic New Yorkers, familiar with the terror that rides the city's subways, may not be willing to convict him on four counts of attempted murder and weapons possession.

Goetz was returned to New York last week from New Hampshire, his bail set at \$50,000, and a grand jury is expected to hear his case by midmonth. But even if he is acquitted, he may still face lawsuits from relatives of the wounded youths, one of whom in parentheses, probably for life. Black community leaders have offered legal aid to the families. And Brooklyn activist Rev. Al Sharpton noted last week that if Goetz were cleared, it would "leave a doorway wide open to the country to go hunting for blacks." It might also encourage other New Yorkers to arm themselves against street and subway crime—a trend that some officials are anxious to deter. Said New York governor Mario Cuomo: "If we're talking vigilanteism, or impatient with using the judicial system, we're talking about attempted anarchy. Unlawful execution without trial does that really sound appealing?"

But that view is not unanimous, even in Manhattan. Many New Yorkers singless for particular crimes in the legal system which allow repeat criminals to plan further crimes to freedom or early parole. As well, in 1985, less than 10 per cent of 34,000 robberies reported resulted in convictions. Among nearly 27,000 reported felonies as well, only 725 ended in convictions. Last year, convicted criminals like George Will "Vigilantes in apt to occur when public service institutions of justice fail on a wide scale."

Even among blacks, often themselves the victims of New York police, Goetz's act of vengeance had defenders. They

blame, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, offered to raise funds for Goetz's defense. And many blacks expressed little sympathy for the gunman's targets, all of whom had police records for petty crime.

For many New Yorkers, Goetz gave explosive expression to a dilemma identified by his uncle, Ludwig Goetz. The 71-year-old former New Yorker, who relocated to Florida to escape crime, conceded that the shooting was not right. Then he added, "But the way conditions are, I don't know what's right anymore."

—JAMES MITCHELL, with Lenore Givens in New York

Goetz: private rage



INDIA

Rajiv sets his agenda

It was an election that capped one of the most traumatic years in the history of modern India—a year that witnessed the assassination of the prime minister, opened a bloody sectarian violence, and, at Bhopal, the most horrifying accident of the post-independence age. But then the divided nation united to present Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his Congress (I) Party with a mandate surpassing any since the country gained independence from Britain in 1947. In the wake of his unprecedented landslide, Gandhi, 40, moved decisively last week to put his own stamp on the new government, leaving no doubt about his intentions.

The new prime minister set to work with all the confidence of a man who had just won 481 seats out of 505 in the Indian parliament—a larger majority than either his predecessor, his father, Indira, or his grandfather, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, ever captured. The first indication of Gandhi's determination to set his own course was the make-up of his cabinet. Consulting only rarely with the party's various interest groups, Gandhi showed no hesitation in dropping two senior ministers whom he inherited from his mother or in abolishing the post of deputy prime minister, a measure of little importance. In what is probably a temporary measure, Gandhi himself assumed control of 14 ministries, including the critical external affairs portfolio. For all that, Gandhi's reshuffle was less drastic than some observers had expected. Six new ministers were introduced into the cabinet, but all had either served before or had been regional leaders.

Even with his mandate, however, Gandhi faces a daunting agenda, especially the sectarian and ethnic divisions in the country's northern states of Punjab—where Sikh militants are demanding independence—and Assam, where angry Hindu Assamese have clashed with Muslim refugees from neighboring Bangladesh. Last week, honoring a campaign pledge to launch new initiatives for peace, Gandhi appointed a top-level cabinet committee to deal with the Punjab and consulted personally with both Assam's governor and chief minister.

But the new government displayed one dominant characteristic: It was an emphasis—new to Indian politics—on progress and technocratic expertise. Presiding "a new era," Gandhi said that his government would emphasize "efficiency, loyalty and efficiency. If people do not come up to the mark they will be held responsible." In fact, most of his new appointments came from

managerial backgrounds and have a commitment to technology, prompting newspapers to nickname them "the computer boys."

To underline the point, Gandhi last week ordered an \$80-million crash program to computerize the bureaucracy and to link Delhi via satellite to India's 27 states and territories. Declared FI-

nance Minister V.P. Singh: "This is a war against delay and ad hoc decisions." Saturday, in his first address to the nation, Gandhi himself called for unity and reconciliation and promised new laws in education and state-owned industry. "United," he said, "there is no challenge we cannot meet." That inspired sense of mission has impressed Indians from all walks of life. What remains to be seen is whether the intractable old problems will yield under the influence of a fresh face and fresh determination. —ERIC SHANKS in New Delhi

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An old man's concerns



Churchill's warning influences

He was 80 years old at the time and recovering from a stroke. But 30-year-old cabinet documents disclosed last week by the British government reveal that three-piece member Winston Churchill remained intellectually alert, brooding over American power and the dangers of nuclear war, even as his influence in the governing Conservative party began to wane. Churchill provided a subtle voice by writing to Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov—without sending the cables—and proposing a summit meeting between the two leaders. The British ignored Washington, which was engaged in delicate negotiations to resolve the French war against Communist forces in Indochina. For his part, Churchill rejected U.S. plans to use nuclear weapons in Indochina if China intervened. Indeed, the documents revealed that much about that international relations were no simpler in 1954 than they are now.

An elusive compromise

Under United Nations auspices, Lebanese and Israeli negotiators will meet again this week in the border town of Naqurah to discuss the future of Lebanon. The talks, which began on Nov. 7, reached an impasse last month when Israel accused Lebanon of transgressions and threatened to withdraw its 12,000-man force unilaterally. That threat, which would lead to a civil war in South Lebanon, resulted in a decision by Lebanese President Amal Gemayel to meet with his Syrian patron, President Hafez al-Assad, in Damascus. Jerusalem had demanded deployment of UN peacekeepers as far north as the Awali River. For a part, Beirut had insisted that UN forces should be confined to a narrow strip between the Litani River and the Israeli border, with the Lebanese Army policing the area farther north. But Assad reportedly gave Gemayel permission to accept the Israeli proposal. In effect, the concession recognizes that the Lebanese Army is not yet strong enough to contain the various militias—Christians, Shi'as and Druses—that are competing for control of the South. The army has still not been able to take command of the coastal road leading south from Beirut. But if an agreement on the UN's role is reached, the two sides will soon face another controversial issue—the future role of the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army. Jerusalem wants the SA deployed along the border. Beirut has refused, calling the SA an extension of the Israeli Defense Forces.

The next leap forward

For several years China's leaders have insisted that the remarkable reforms initiated under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping do not amount to an abandonment of Marxism. But events last week confirmed that China has moved a long way from the days of Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution. First, officials announced that 48 high-ranking army officers—most of them over 60—had been permitted to retire, thus making way for younger officers. The retirements were part of a campaign to create a streamlined and more efficient

army—a dramatic departure from Mao's era, when the army acted mostly as an ideological advance guard for the Cultural Revolution. Then, at a conference of the Chinese Writers' Association, speakers—among them Hu Qili, a protégé of party secretary Hu Yaobang—insistently condemned past abuses of Chinese writers and called for greater creative freedom. On New Year's Day, Chinese newspapers prominently displayed a 6,000-word speech by Deng praising Western investment as a means of bringing economic growth and prosperity. Finally, Premier Zhao Ziyang announced that state subsidies for food production—one of the last vestiges of Maoist agricultural policy—would be replaced this year by market pricing. It is still unclear whether Deng's ideological reforms will attain the status of Marxism, but China seems certain to continue to relax its rigid, centralized controls—in an orderly fashion—as long as Deng remains in command.

A summit on Cyprus

For the Mediterranean island of Cyprus, the development has been a long time coming. That the island's Greek and Turkish communities finally appear to be prepared to sign an agreement that could end a decade of tense stalemate. Relations between the two communities have been strained since 1974, when a Greek-backed military coup overthrew Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios by the Cypriot National Guard provoked a Turkish invasion to protect the minority Turkish-Cypriot population. Makarios ultimately returned to power, but the Turkish army remained, and Cypriots withdrew in respect to the United Nations-imposed "green line" dividing 100,000 Turks in the north from 300,000 Greeks in the south. In 1982 Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas proclaimed an independent Turkish state, and next week Denktas will hold a co-sponsored summit with Greek-Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou. That session is expected to ratify agreements worked out by Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar. If approved, Cyprus will become "beyond federation," with a Greek president and a Turkish vice-president. Three of 33 cabinet posts will be reserved for Turkish Cypriots, say two of whom could veto government legislation.

The other Ethiopians



Fanahia no longer rejected

For centuries virtually no one here, they visited. In the 16 years ago religious authorities refused to acknowledge that they were legitimately Jewish. But Ethiopia's estimated 35,000 black Jews—known as Falashas (Falashas)—are no longer being rejected. Israeli officials revealed last week that half the Falashas had been secretly airlifted from Ethiopia to Israel via Sudan. The airlift began in 1987 but slowed sharply late last year as famine spread across their African homeland. Roughly 5,000 Falashas have been moved in recent weeks, despite the opposition of Ethiopia's Marxist government, which has no diplomatic relations with Israel. Among those relocated were victims resembling survivors of Nazi concentration camps. One four-year-old child weighed only nine pounds. But, at least for some Ethiopians, the nightmare had ended.

Back on top in the hockey world

By Steve Millien

It used to be easy to recognize the Canadian players at international hockey tournaments. They usually wore red faces while the Soviets wore whites. But in the past year the trend has been reversed. Canadian hockey is no longer embracing itself against European competition. Instead, it is back on top of the world. The latest indication is a gold-medal performance at the world junior hockey championship in Helsinki, where a collection of Canadian all-stars were undefeated in seven games and thoroughly out-performed the favored Soviet club. The Canadian junior, all but three of whom are the property of National Hockey League teams, was their first five games, mainly by lapidary scoring, including a 5-4 drubbing of the Soviets. Then they played to ties against the best Finns (4-4) and the runner-up Czechs (2-2) to secure first place. Said head coach Sam Pollock, who coaches the Prince Albert, Sask., Raiders during the regular season, of his team's performance: "It took tremendous self-control, but our guys came through."

Doors, Switzerland. In winning the 18-year-old Spengler Cup tournament, which has been awarded for 28 years, the Canadians once again reaffirmed a Soviet team, beating the first-division Czech squad en route to victory. Still, it was the juniors' effort that most impressed Canadian—and European—hockey observers. Few fewer than 10 Canadian players eligible for the tournament were playing regularly for NHL clubs, which considered them too valuable to be released for Helsinki.



Canadian juniors defend their net against Finland, so long as embracing themselves

Said an elated Ed Chynoweth, president of the Canadian Major Junior Hockey League, which operates junior franchises in Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada: "It shows you just what kind of depth we must have in Canadian hockey."

In winning the gold medal, the team played an emphatically "Canadian" style of hockey: hard-checking defense, head-digging forward lines and impeccable penalty-killing—all supported by sparkling goaltending from Craig Bellisle of the Belleville, Ont., Bulls. Said rapt right-winger Brian Hewitt of Texas U.S.A., which managed only two victories: "We tried to put a little more of the European-style game. The Canadians were it because they had the players who could play the Canadian style, and they stuck to it." Said Simpson: "We

couldn't. During most of this provincial match against the Soviets, the Canadians were methodical while the Soviets became increasingly agitated as their frustrations mounted. That victory followed an emotional dressing-room speech by Bonin, who told the Canadians that he was tired of hearing so much about Russian hockey. Said Bonin: "Dig down and get that pride for what we do, because when we finish there is only one thing I want to hear." Bonin's request for O'Canada was greeted after Wendell Clark of the Sudbury Wolves awarded the trophy goal against Czechoslovakia on New Year's Day, in the 8,000-seat Helsinki Jakkohi (Icehall). The so-called Team Canada was with the gold medal because of its superior scoring average. Said Clark, 18: "It was the best goal I ever scored in my life." □

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Home satellite dish: a government desire to legalize operators and expand television service to remote areas

BUSINESS/ECONOMY

The CRTC and pirate broadcasters

For years, the Canadian cable industry has urged Ottawa to crack down on "pirate" broadcasters in remote regions who installed satellite receiving dishes to capture U.S. television signals for rebroadcast to local viewers. Last summer, they got their way when the federal government finally laid charges against 39 companies from Ontario to British Columbia. But the new National administration suddenly stopped the prosecutions after the election and, late last month, Communications Minister Marien Masse announced a new policy aimed at encouraging "pirates" to apply for licensing. This week, a special task force of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) will start hearings in Ottawa on the new policy, but indications are that it will not satisfy everybody.

Declared Andrew Gabbels, president of Kinesis Cable Co. in Northern Ontario, who has opposed a rival pirate operation in the community of Red Lake, 300 km to the northwest. "We do not want to see them go back on the air. The government is operating a case of waffles." The government's desire to license former pirate operators is part of the effort to expand television service to remote areas. Even though cable companies serve roughly 66 per cent of the Canadian population, about 1.7 million people are still out of reach.

In March, 1983, then Communications Minister Francis Fox announced an "open skies" policy making it legal for the estimated 10,000 homes, bars and taverns with dishes to operate. But Fox's legislation still prohibited rebroadcasting of satellite programs in areas served by licensed cable companies. Fox had hoped that the CRTC would eventually put unlicensed satellite operators out of business, and they were especially encouraged when the CRTC convinced the federal government to lay charges against the 39 pirate front-line stations. But when Justice Minister John Crosbie halted the prosecutions, registered operators were dismayed. Declared Robert Hall, president of the licensed Sun Country Cablevision Ltd. in Sudbury, Ont., "which competes with the unlicensed Skysaw Cable Ltd. The fact is, financial rules I am assured when I got federal licensing that I would be protected, and that regime would be taken against unlicensed operators."

Masse's new policy, if given CRTC approval as expected, would make it easier for unlicensed operators to get approval to operate that new rule can take a year and generate

\$300,000 in fees for engineers and lawyers to meet an application. Masse also wants to allow operators in remote, under-served regions more latitude in packaging programs, while requiring that they offer only CRTC-approved signals, which do not include such U.S. specialty offerings as *Home Box Office*. At the same time, Masse announced proposed amendments to the Broadcasting Act, which redefine broadcasting to include operations that do not charge their viewers. That provision was a response to a case involving a Holiday Inn, in which a federal court ruled last November that the hotel, which did not charge for its satellite service, was not a broadcaster and was not breaking the law. The restrictions could also affect

many community pirate services which claim immunity because they also do not charge.

How the CRTC will apply the new policy will not be known until the task force reports on Feb. 11. Still, the pirates may not cope gracefully. The commission is also considering whether to increase prosecutions against the 10 pirate companies charged last year. —ROBERT BLOOM, with Robert Scott.



Masse: more latitude

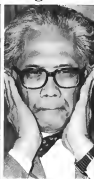
OPEC's worsening ordeal

The conferees in Geneva had all the trappings of diplomatic importance: an intensive world press, ubiquitous black limousines and clusters of body guards around the principal players—the oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). But when the oil cartel convened in the Swiss city late last month in another attempt to halt the slide in world oil prices, the outcome did not impress market traders. Despite the cartel's agreement to set up a watchdog body to monitor production levels by member countries, oil prices continued to drift downward on world markets. Explained Lawrence Goldstein, executive vice-president of the New York-based Petroleum Industry Research Foundation Inc., "The market is ignoring OPEC. As far as traders are concerned the meeting in Geneva was almost a non-event."

The Geneva session was the latest of OPEC's ineffectual efforts in recent months to stabilize oil prices on the spot markets, where crude is bought and sold below the official price. Last October the organization agreed to reduce its overall production levels by 10 million barrels from 17.6 million barrels—a move that it hoped would reduce supply and bolster prices close to the official \$99 (U.S.) price for Saudi light crude.

The attempt failed for a number of reasons. Most critics noted OPEC's from Saudi Arabia, continued to guard their allotted production levels and sold oil at discounts to meet competition from non-OPEC producers. At the same time, although Saudi oil minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani presented that the onset of cold weather in the West would drive up both the demand and the price for oil, unseasonably warm weather in the United States and most of Western Europe has prevented that from happening so far. An oversupply of oil on world markets has caused the price of North Sea oil, similar in quality to Saudi light, to drop to the spot market by as much as \$2 below the official price of \$99.6 a barrel. In fact, New York producers, including the state-owned British National Oil Corp., are expected to reduce official price levels soon.

According to Goldstein, OPEC has been unable to halt the slide because it is "not operating like a cartel." He said that OPEC's agreement last week to set up a monitoring body to ensure that members are honoring production levels was unimpressive. Said Goldstein: "Most people are very cynical about OPEC's ability to impose an ailing system because it will have no teeth to punish offenders." The analyst also pointed out that the cartel failed to reach unanim-



OPEC president Yemini: little effort

ous agreement on a plan to reduce the price spread between light crude oil and heavy crude oil.

According to most analysts, downward pressure on oil prices will probably continue throughout the next year. Said Kenneth Miller, executive editor of New York-based *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*: "The trend line is definitely down." Even Yamani himself has hinted that his efforts to maintain the Saudi light benchmark price at \$29 a barrel may be futile. After the Geneva session, he suggested that at the organization's next meeting in Geneva on Jan. 27 that price might be dropped by 30 cents a barrel.

A moderate slide in prices, said Goldstein, is "good news for Western economies," which will enjoy lower inflation. But he warned that a major drop in prices would impact the economies of indebted Third World oil producers like Mexico and Venezuela and could create a crisis for their major creditors, the Western banks. For his part, however, Miller maintains that the price of oil—and OPEC's fortunes—could easily rise in the coming months. According to Miller, Yamani's prediction that cold winter weather will boost oil prices may still prove true. Said Miller: "It may surprise me that the market is so hard."

—JAMES FLUGMAN, with Jim Crawford in Geneva.

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Bucking a trend



Kobes: upbeat forecast

Even though experts expect Canada's overall economic growth to slow to about three per cent in 1985 after increasing by an estimated four per cent in 1984, retailers in most parts of the country say that trend. Last week Leonard Kobes, president of Kuba Research Consultants of Toronto, reported that retail spending by Canadians is everything from flat to climbing as fast as 8.6 per cent last year to \$11.65 billion and that it should rise by nine per cent in 1985 to a total of \$227 billion. Kobes said sales will increase by more than 11 per cent in 1985 after soaring by 85 per cent last year, and he predicted that department store sales will continue an upward trend, achieving a 6.9-per-cent gain this year. Retailers, who suffered a small decline in sales in 1982, welcomed the report but some cautioned that it might be overly optimistic. Said Richard Sharr, chairman of Sharrs of Toronto: "There is still a high level of uncertainty among Canadians."

Mobil's runaway gusher

After receiving more than \$40 million in recovery costs over the past four months, Mobil Oil Canada Ltd. is still wrestling with the massive N-94 gas well. Located 170 nautical miles east of Halifax in the West Venture gas field near Sable Island, the well, known as Zapata Station, has been idle since Sept. 30 when a pressure buildup forced the crew to evacuate. An emergency team then drilled the well with special blowout prevention equipment. Last week Mobil, the well's operator, continued to monitor pressure in the well as an effort to determine what to do next. Bill Conroy, spokesman for Thomas Conroy said that the trouble-free well "will offset the overall program for development of the field." Mobil and its partners, Petro-Canada Inc. (30 per cent), Tesco Canada Resources Ltd. (18 per cent), Nova Scotia Resources Ltd. (nine per cent) and East Coast Energy Ltd. (one per cent). Nova Scotia Resources president Peter O'Brien said that an underground blowout is always a serious and costly matter. But he added that it will not "affect the pace of exploration in any way."

A matter of choice

Long-distance telephones will soon become a reality for Nova Scotia. The provincial public utilities board recently ruled that, as of Jan. 1, businesses can buy their own extension telephones—whether it is a \$15 plain talk box or a fancy \$99 cord-radio phone—instead of leasing them from Halifax-based Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Ltd. (MTT). Starting next month, businesses will be able to shop for competitive packages of subscriptions, handsets and servicing agreements from the handful of national and local "brokerage" firms which analysts expect to enter the new market. Said Don Farmer, MTT's vice-president of enterprise sales: "We are going to have to look over our shoulders. Before, we had 100 per cent of the market." Several established firms from Central Canada, including Canadian Telecommunications Group and Telecommunications Terminal

Systems, both based in Toronto, are expected to set up shops in Nova Scotia. Elizabeth Angus, research director for Toronto-based consultants, Angus TeleManagement Group Inc., says that several Halifax-based paging and intercom companies will also go into the phone-selling business. Not all will survive, however. Since 1982 (competition first came to Quebec and Ontario in 1980 and British Columbia in 1983) 55 firms have dropped out of the telephone industry, which now has 126 companies. New Brunswick is expected to follow Nova Scotia's lead later this year, leaving telephone subscribers in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and part of Newfoundland as the only Canadians without the freedom to choose where to buy their phones.

End of a golden era

Gold, the precious metal that entranced the pharaohs and tempted hordes of modern-day prospectors, has fallen into deep despair. Investors' dollars last week tumbled from peaks dropped below the \$300 (U.S.) level in London for the first time since 1980. Hapless investors who bought gold near its record high of \$875 (U.S.) in early Jan. 31, 1980, have watched their investments decline by as much as 65 per cent in the intervening years. Traditionally, investors bought gold as a haven against international tensions and rampant inflation. But according to Donald McEwen, president of Goldcorp Investments Ltd. of Toronto, "Naturally high interest rates—the prime rate remains at 11.25 per cent in Canada—have made other investments such as bonds and bank term deposits more attractive. As well, fears of rising inflation have subsided in the near-term. Still, bullion's supporters point out that since 1971, when gold was \$40 an ounce, its price has far outstripped inflation. And McEwen says that the current decline has bottomed out. Said McEwen: "I certainly would encourage people to buy gold at this point."

Sticking with a winner



Dark more appealing

Home computers, apparently, are as much for the cuddly Cabbage Patch dolls as for the sophisticated. Last week Colson Industries Inc. the Hartford, Conn.-based toy manufacturer, announced that it would stop production of its 19-cm-tall-sil Adm computer and concentrate on selling the very low-tech dolls—of which it has sold 50 million in North America since June 1983. Even though the production halt will cost Colson \$139 million, analysts said the company behaved rationally by abandoning a failing market. Colson's withdrawal left only two companies, Atari Corp. and Commodore International Ltd., in the lower-priced end of the home computer business. Those companies said their computers for less than \$200 in Canada. At the same time, demand for the cheaper computers has declined as consumers have turned to more sophisticated machines selling in the \$300-and-up range. Said Allan Wilson, director of research for Buros Research Corp. in Toronto: "People bought lower-priced machines and found that they were not good for anything but games." With a home computer doing its behind it, Colson spokeswoman said that her company said Cabbage Patch dolls will have a more lasting appeal than the Adm.

The optimistic mayor of Expo 86

By Peter C. Newman

Most used-car salesmen are born with silver tongues. Jimmy Pattison is no exception.

Maybe it's his background as a General Motors dealer in Vancouver's West End that allows the Expo 86 chairman to sustain his optimism in the face of union troubles, threats of pullouts by exhibitors and reports of the fiscal outlook into which the New Orleans World's Fair sank last year.

"Everything is tight but on schedule," he told me recently as we toured the False Creek site aboard his 85-foot motor yacht, Nova Springs. "Our original objective was to sign up 20 countries, and we've got 28. We're planning total investments of \$1.5 billion and we're right on budget. Including the lottery money we're getting and tax revenues from expected visitors, the fair will come pretty close to breaking even when the books close. There should be no loss of public funds."

The new Pattison outlook is based on his hope that three unpredictable factors will each hit his way between May and October, 1986: the weather, the bargain sales of the Canadian dollar to visitors from south of the border, and the general state of the Canadian economy.

Vancouver's usual quota of summer downpours, a significantly strengthened exchange rate or a recession could mean disaster. But Pattison refuses to be discouraged. "If we have a summer like we did last year," he contends, "a reasonable economy and the Canadian dollar within the 90-cent range, we should do 14 million visitors, which is our target, though our surveys show we could have 18 million."

The most recent world's fair, held last summer in New Orleans, based its revenue forecasts on attendance surveys predicting attendance of 11 million; fewer than seven million showed up, and the Louisiana Superdome has left behind as much as \$200 million in unpaid bills. Pattison has set to revise his optimistic downward but, wary of the New Orleans precedent, he has quietly sent the figures back to "further study."

BC Premier Bill Bennett's strategy in picking the Expo 86 site for his confrontation with unionized labor has triggered most of the fair's noisy publicity, but even if the anger hasn't subside, the schedule is now being met. There are no major canyons on the site that would have to be bridged.

The provincial government's designation of Expo 86 as an economic development zone has allowed Pattison to cancel some strictly low-cost hold-up by more than three consecutive days of rainfalls. "The fair's going to be built on time. That's a given," he growls, hitting slip slides of his innate toughness. "I spend a lot of time on the site talking to the workers, and they all want to work. Their leaders have a different view, because they're very much against what the BC



Pattison himself is keeping up a crisscross schedule, with early mornings as well as most Saturdays and Sundays spent on his own corporate deal-making and the rest of the time devoted to Expo affairs. The sales from his herd of private companies—handling everything from recreational vehicles to Ripley's Believe It or Not—hit close to \$1 billion in 1984, and Jimmy has no shareholders except himself.

He has recently repurchased one of the two corporate jets he grew up with when the recession set in, and has started flying first class again on his weekend jaunts to inspect the finance company he owns in Switzerland. "I love Switzerland Friday nights," he explains, as if he were describing a trip to the local beach. "My son on his birthday in Vancouver at 6:35 and arrive in Frankfurt Saturday afternoon 1:15 in Geneva, have my meeting on Sunday and Monday morning, then catch the 6:36 out of Frankfurt." He took leave for a late dinner and less only one Vancouver working day.

For the moment, Pattison's entry is directed toward making Expo 86 a success, even though no one can really set a grip on how much is being spent or what the eventual revenues will be. The paramount question is whether the predicted 14 million visitors will materialize. The comparison is not altogether valid, but it took the famed BC Place Stadium more than six months to sell only one million tickets—and they had to revert briefly to free for eight days to reach the magic number.

But if Expo 86 barrels through in triumph, Pattison's platypus tongue will deserve to be declared a national monument.

and office buildings will eventually blossom, so very Expo 86's massive infrastructure will be wasted.

It is impossible to estimate accurately how much revenue the fair will bring to British Columbia, but one guess is that visitors will spend about \$2 billion and the fair itself will have created 28,000 jobs with overall benefits to the Canadian economy totalling about \$4 billion. Vancouver businesses of every size and description are gearing up for the expected business. Bob-John, for example, runs Cassidy's Yacht Quarters, which owns a marina facing the fair grounds. He plans to rent out yachts averaging 50 feet long as floating corporate hotels for visiting executives. The price tag is \$250,000 for the fair's duration—but that includes a resident steward.

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Pattison targeting 14 million visits

government stands for."

The deadline for pavilions is now only two months away, and as well as the 30 foreign buildings, are Canadian provinces, two U.S. states and 14 corporations have signed definite commitments. One enduring benefit that's proving how hard it is to meet that most of the structures are being erected as modulars so they can be moved to other BC communities after the festivities are done to serve as hospitals, schools and community centres. On the site itself, \$3 billion worth of housing





Clearcut logging in British Columbia, waste, mismanagement and a short-sighted attitude have ravaged Canada's forests.

CANADA/COVER

Canada's vanishing forests

By Jane O'Hara

For more than 40 years the Griffiths logged the coastal forests of British Columbia and considered himself "one of the best in the woods." In the 1950s he cut down centuries-old Douglas fir with a crosscut saw. Those trees were almost as tall as the 300-foot Peace Tower on Parliament Hill and big enough to build several two-bedroom houses. Now 72, Griffiths harvests Pacific Bay on Vancouver Island, in the heartland of an area that once had the most virginity forests in the world. But now, declared Griffiths, "At the rate they are logging, there won't be much left. Some of these forestry outfits made a lot of money out of logging. They should have put some back into reforestation."

The forest near Griffiths's home is relatively new, reseeded after extensive logging during the first half of the cen-

tury. But the trees that now line the bay are seedlings compared to their predecessors—like the towering stands of dying Douglas fir trees preserved in nearby Cathedral Grove. Adds Griffiths: "When I first started in the woods, most of the timber was live three trees in Cathedral Grove. Now, you see trucks going by loaded with trees that you could almost pick out on your back." Griffiths's concern is not simply the reflection of an oldtimer's nostalgia. In fact, there is an overwhelming supply of evidence—including government, academic and industry studies—to support his personal account of the destruction of Canadian forests. Canada's most lucrative natural resource is rapidly disappearing and it cannot be readily replaced.

The thickly forested expanses of Northern Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbia make it clear that Canada is not short of trees. But those

forests mask a serious, coast-to-coast shortage of mature, marketable timber. And the possible liquidation of the dwindling stands of mature timber could virtually destroy Canada's \$20-billion forest industry and create a wave of economic and social damage across the country. Says Gerald Merriam, the federal minister of state for forestry: "If the forestry industry fails, there is hardly a community in Canada that will not be affected."

Rare material: Canada now produces about 14 per cent of the world's timber and other forest products, the world's third-largest share, and it is the leading supplier of those products. Every year the newspaper *The New York Times* alone devotes four million softwood trees. In a good year experts estimate that almost 250 million Canadian trees are cut to supply the raw material for everything from houses to hair brushes. Although two-thirds of the harvest is



MacMillan Bloedel pulp mill in B.C., where forestry is in trouble, Canada is ripe

used for pulp and paper production in Quebec and Ontario, those 250 million trees could build approximately six million saw-tooth houses.

The forest is Canada's most valuable natural resource, a mainstay of the economy and the major contributor to Canada's \$15-billion balance of trade surplus. It is also the largest employer of Canadians. Roughly 800,000 people work as loggers, sawmill workers and in pulp and paper operations. Another 700,000 jobs are indirectly dependent on the forestry industry (in British Columbia the figure nears one in four). And when the forest industry is in difficulty, the national economy is in trouble as well.

Decline: Forestry is as important to the Canadian economy as oil is to Saudi Arabia, but its size and wealth-creating power are largely invisible to most Canadians, who live and work in cities. In 1983 forestry accounted for an \$11.7-billion foreign trade surplus, twice as large as the revenue produced by agriculture and exceeding the combined revenue from mining, coal, petroleum and natural gas exports. But the numbers hide a decline that most workers/foresters do not want to see. Last year, the Senate Council of Canada declared: "We have allowed the forests to degen-

erate to a dangerous point. We have been felling, selling and shipping timber for so long that today a \$20-billion industry is facing economic stagnation." Experts say that the shortage of commercial timber is a direct result of waste, mismanagement and a short-sighted attitude within the industry itself. In British Columbia, which accounts for 68 per cent of Canada's timber production, recent reports predicting timber shortages of as much as 30 per cent by as early as 1995 have sent shockwaves through the forestry industry.

Lee Seed, former assistant deputy minister in charge of the Canadian Forestry Service, predicts that across Canada, timber supply will drop 50 per cent over the next 25 years. Seed, who now teaches at the University of British Columbia's School of Forestry, "Classes are full of people now employed in mill towns will have to move to find other work." Adds Gerard Armstrong, chief forester and vice-

president of Vancouver-based MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.: "That is realistic. Right now we have shortages of timber which is serious enough for us to log."

Many of the people who work directly in the forestry industry are also concerned about the business's future. Robert Ott, 32, has worked with a Weldwood of Canada Ltd. logging crew around Squamish, B.C., for 10 years. He says that he is concerned that factors completely beyond his control will drive him out of the forests. Like many who work in the field, Ott says that he is outraged by the waste of trees that logging companies cut down and leave to rot. Indeed, according to some estimates, almost three billion trees nationwide are chipped down every year while only 550 million are marketed. Says Ott: "Across the Squamish River there are several million board-feet of fir, hemlock and cedar lying on the ground that are going to rot, left there because it would cost too much to transport it to market." Adds Griffiths: "A lot of these trees that they are leaving in the forest are marketable. Someone should get a horse and yard it out, even if they only sell it for firewood."

Poor management is not the only reason for the problems in the forests. In the past several years, fires destroyed about ten times more forest area than loggers harvested. As well, infestations of pests such as the spruce budworm, which debilitated nearly 180 million acres in the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario during the 1970s—an area almost as large as Ontario—have cost millions in annual timber losses. And in the past five years rain has also become a concern to foresters. Although Canadian experts disagree about the effects of acid rain on forests, West German researchers have concluded that almost 34 per cent of that country's forest has been injured by the pollution.

Dying: Foresters in the southern, eastern and midwestern United States also express concern that acid rain has begun taking its toll on that nation's \$45-

Ott's outraged by waste

million forest products industry. In the eastern United States, many of the stands are now littered with dead or dying trees and in the south the vitality impairment liability insurance has declined dramatically. And a recent report from Standard and Poor's, a New York-based bond rating firm: "If and when kills an appreciable number of acres on the millions of acres owned by forest companies, stock prices will be faster than the trees." In Canada, the forests



face a welter of problems that no single solution can correct. But experts in the field are virtually unanimous in isolating a single underlying cause of the damage: It is improper silviculture—the replanting, weeding, thinning and fertilizing of logged land to ensure future growth. Indeed, in 1979 all levels of government spent only \$154 million on silviculture while collecting about \$3 billion in taxes and revenues from the industry. By contrast, the 1981 National Forestry Conference in Banff, Alta., recommended that in order to ensure a steady supply of timber, spending on silviculture should increase to \$400 million annually.

Lessons: Indeed, the federal government has demonstrated a stronger commitment to silviculture in Sweden than it has in Canada. According to the Science Council of Canada, between 1979 and 1984 the federal government spent only \$85 million on domestic reforestation and \$600 million for reforestation aid to the Third World. Stud Jack Whitman, a professor of forestry at the University of British Columbia. "They are laxer."

Like many professional foresters, Whitman contends that inadequate silviculture is the prime cause of the industry's decline. "This generation is witnessing the death of the Canadian forests," he told Maclean's. "We have gutted the forests across the nation, while governments have only paid lip service to the need for forest management." Added George Marek, who has worked as a forester in France, West Germany and Czechoslovakia and recently returned from a similar job with the Ontario ministry of natural resources: "Our forest companies have to start acting like civilized people instead of pigs. In Europe they would never get away with the things they do here. People in Europe wean the land."

Currently, there are 50 to 60 million acres of logged and scarified land in Canada. And that figure is growing. Indeed, each year Canadian forests are reduced by almost 3.5 million acres—an area approximately the size of Prince Edward Island. In one sense, the sheer size of Canadian forests is responsible for the overcutting. For decades the lush stands of Douglas fir, cedar, hemlock and pine that carpeted river valleys and mountainous uplands were a perpetual, inexhaustible resource that nature would always replenish. But foresters have since discovered that sloppy and wasteful logging practices have inhibited regeneration. And even when there is a natural regrowth, there is no guarantee that the new trees will be of the same valuable species that have served as the backbone of the Canadian economy.



Felling a Douglas fir: once the norm, the big trees have almost all disappeared

In Canada, most silviculture programs concentrate only on replanting. But unless the seedlings are also spaced, thinned and regularly fertilized, almost 40 per cent of them will die. Indeed, Canada's forest floors are littered with the residue of ill-conceived silvicultural efforts. Stud Whitman: "I know areas that have been replanted six times and have produced stich."

Eventually, forests left to regenerate decline in value. In Ontario, white pine harvested for lumber was once the most highly prized species. By the turn of the century, loggers had taken most of the mature pine and they turned to black spruce, which is used to make pulp. Today, black spruce is becoming rare, and loggers are turning to even less valuable species, such as poplar and balsam fir. Stud, Reed: "These are not commercial species. Nature does not always put back what was there before."

Foresters: The full scope of Canada's reforestation failure is best revealed in a comparison with the most reforestationally competitive in the forest industry. Clearly, replanting forests in Canada is a primitive art compared with countries such as Sweden, the United States and Norway. Canada employs one forester for every 1.1 million acres of land, compared with Northern Europe, where the ratio is one for every 34,000 acres. And the governments of Sweden, the United States, Finland and most South American countries now assume complete responsibility for the mix, number and type of trees that grow on replanted lands. One result is that Canada's share of world pulp production has declined from its historic high of 70 per cent to 30 per cent today.

Fifty years ago, when Sweden experienced a severe timber shortage, it began a strict "sustained yield" reforestation



A logging operation: 'weed species' often overtake the stock

program designed to ensure a constant supply of saleable timber. Since then, the country has upgraded into a powerful position in the world forest industry. Indeed, although the Swedes have only one-quarter the forest base of Canada, they produce two-thirds as much timber as Canada does.

Regulators: In Finland, strict government regulations and heavy penalties have kept the country's largely privately owned industry in the forefront of reforestation. When a stand is harvested in Finland, its owners deposit an amount equal to 15 per cent of the timber's value into a special government-controlled bank account. And when the landowner grows that the area has been

replanted he is repaid two-thirds the original sum. The rest is reimbursed when government foresters declare the replanting a success, ensuring that the companies fulfil the vital function of tending replanted lands. Those advanced techniques have enabled Scandinavia to grow three to four times more wood per acre than Canada manages.

In Chile, one of the largest South American exporters of logs and lumber, government encouragement of plantation tree-planting and efficient forest management have enabled local industries to produce pulp three at half the Canadian cost. Currently, experts estimate that Chile will increase its annual allowable cut from 10 million cubic metres a year to 40 million by the year 2000. And throughout Europe, South America and New Zealand, large stands of what were once solely Canadian species are growing uniformly in plantations, ready for relatively cheap mechanical harvesting. The Swedes are now planting more loblolly pine than Canadian foresters. That tonight is one of the big reasons that Canada has lost its dominant position in world markets. Reid. Although, "I have seen huge stands of 80-year-old Douglas fir growing in Belgium."

Ownership: Structurally, the vital difference that distinguishes the Canadian industry from its international competitors is the fact that almost 50 per cent of Canadian timber lands are either provincially or federally owned, with large forestry companies paying rents and royalties in return for the right to cut trees. In contrast, the success of forest management in foreign countries is due largely to the private ownership of timber lands. In Canada,



Simple manufacturing processes reduce waste or depend directly or indirectly on forestry



The forest fire threat in the last several years here has destroyed an area more forest area than loggers have harvested.

COVER

privately owned timber lots account for only seven per cent of the country's total forest reserves, but in eastern Canada and Ontario they supply almost 30 per cent of the annual timber harvest.

Because the aggressively so major forestry companies obtain their wood from Crown land, they claim that money for reforestation should be taken from public funds. They argue that the government, like the owner of an apartment building, should pay all the capital costs of maintaining its property, especially because their houses do not guarantee rights to future harvests.

Reforestation: In 1982 the Liberal government tacitly accepted that argument. Ottawa announced a federal forest renewal program that would commit \$325 million a year to reforestation in all 10 provinces, if the provinces provided matching funds. The government needed agreements with Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. But negotiations broke down or were suspended with the three forestry giants: British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.

In British Columbia the federal-provincial deadlock led to the cancellation of planned 1984 reforestation expenditures of \$97 million. Instead, the provincial government allotted only \$16 million for forest renewal. For its part, the

Quebec government refused to negotiate with Ottawa, leaving widespread dissatisfaction within the local industry. Said André Duchesne, president and general director of the Quebec Forest Industry Association: "The government has given us the mandate to manage a pile of wood, not a forest."

Still, the prime responsibility for forest management lies with the provincial governments, which own most of the harvestable timber lands. But in the past three years, facing a severe downturn in the economy, most provinces have cut back their forestry programs. In 1982 the B.C. government used its \$38-million fund for silviculture to offset the provincial budget deficit and soon then eight other special forestry funds in that province have been diverted in similar ways. But to be successful silviculture must be carried out with uninterrupted financing over a number of years.

Said Walters: "Politicians have short-term interests, but the forests have long-term needs."

In British Columbia, the province's 30 major forest companies have concentrated forest man-

agement on private holdings, but they make up only three per cent of the province's 139 million acres of forest land. Since 1962 the companies have also replanted privately owned forest land for which they hold tree farm licenses, with the government refunding part of the cost. But, the reforestation has lagged far behind the province's intensive logging and, as a result, almost 1.6 million acres of prime forest in British Columbia is officially described as "not sufficiently stocked."

Unemployment: Ontario suffers from the same problem. There, forest industries employ directly and indirectly almost

O'Neil: major disaster



Photo: J. G. Smith

320,000 people, and 42 communities depend almost exclusively on the B.C. forest industry. In 1979 the Ontario government established Forest Management Agreements, subsidizing companies that reforest areas they have logged over. Above the report of the program, said Conservative Premier William Davis, is to "replace two trees for every one harvested." But the reality of Ontario reforestation has fallen far behind the political rhetoric. In

1985-86, loggers harvested 297,000 acres in Ontario, but replanted and seeded only 257,000 acres. And there are increasing concerns that even the replanted forests will fail to turn out the same species and volume of timber that originally grew. According to Maclean, almost 70 per cent of the province's \$165-million forest management budget is used to pay for logging roads used by the large forest companies.

In Nova Scotia, where forestry—not fishing—is the primary industry, the government sponsors reforestation programs in only a fraction of the province's logging operations. Unlike the forests on other provinces, 75 per cent of the Nova Scotia forest is owned by roughly 30,000 private owners. The government recently introduced a forest renewal program that would provide grants and assistance to landowners who wanted to initiate proper forestry techniques, but the program is voluntary and it has not yet been endorsed by only 1,500 owners. Now, although the provincial government is reluctant to impose compulsory forest management laws, critics contend that without them the industry could soon collapse completely. In the 1930s close to 50 per cent of the province's forest was lost to the spruce budworm, which attacked overmature trees—baldies in particular. Said James O'Neil, legal counsel to the Nova Scotia Land Owners' and Forest Owners' Association: "This is one of the major resource disaster areas of North America."

Benefits: Industry, government and environmentalists all agree that reforestation is necessary. Proponents of silviculture argue that increased planting, as well as, highly labor-intensive operations, will produce the added benefit of putting large numbers of unemployed people to work. And most analysts agree that the economic benefits of investment in forest management are substantial, despite the long lead time. The problem is finding the money.

On Vancouver Island, the biggest and wealthiest reforestation last December began lobbying governments for \$20.3 million to invest in a forest management program to employ 1,116 people. According to North Cowichan Mayor Graham Brown, spending the money now on silviculture over 127,000 acres would increase the value of the timber by \$600 million in 45 years. The projected profit is impressive, but in a province strangled by economic austerity, the idea has yet to find said Brown: "If we did it 45 years ago, we would have money in our pockets now. It is the tragic story of all of Canada's forests."

With Denis Lavoie in Vancouver, Dale Reid in Regina, Gerry Marx in Winnipeg, Paul Berman in Toronto, Brian Smith in Montreal and George Sabin in Cape Breton.

A tentative step forward

For Canada's battered timber industry, the September 1986 appointment of Gerald Merrieth as minister of state for forestry was a welcome development. Clearly, the minister entertains no illusions about the depth of the crisis. "Forestry is Canada's largest purchaser of manufactured goods," he told Maclean. "If it fails, it is going to affect every community that manufactures, and that means right down into the industrial heartland of Quebec and Ontario." But in forestry



Merrieth, an eloquent, clear voice

circles the goodwill that greeted Merrieth's appointment was often when he became clear that a newly cut-ministry Ottawa does not plan to appropriate more funds for forestry. And Canada's forests need money more than most.

Unsettled: The nation's first forestry minister in almost two decades—the independent portfolio has not existed since 1966—began his job by circumventing the cabinet. Merrieth tried to convince provincial governments, corporations, private landowners, labor unions and a variety of the country's forestry advocacy bodies as he could reach to take

coastal action to pull the largest and most important sector of Canada's economy back from the brink of disaster. He brings 12 years' experience in the New Brunswick government to the job, six of them as minister for commerce and development in a province heavily dependent on forestry.

Apart from a brief period in the 1960s when it became a major department in the government of John Diefenbaker, forestry has been the part-time and often-neglected responsibility of a succession of other ministers. Said Merrieth: "The Liberal government threw up its hands at the forest sector. It is a provincial sector," they said. In truth, it is a shared problem, legally, morally and economically." He repeated that message frequently during his city-hopping schedule last autumn. Added Merrieth: "Justly, we have to say where we are going, what needs to be done and how best we can do it."

For Merrieth, the task that he wants the federal government to set "is a catalyst, putting some money in to encourage others to do the same." He added that reforestation is his first priority. "We have an awful lot of land in Canada that is not sufficiently restocked," said Merrieth. "We have to do something, or we are not going to have a resource 50 years down the road." The minister's frank assessment of the problem highlights the main difficulty that he faces as minister: the lack of funds. As well, his strength in cabinet remains unclear.

Forestry is a junior portfolio—Merrieth reports to Agriculture Minister John Wae and not to the Prime Minister—after that has already elected competition from the forestry industry. Said Lowe: "After, someone director of the Nova Scotia Forest Products Association: "The Tories have tried to appease us, but we wanted a senior minister and a significant ministry." Merrieth ranks about 26th out of 40.

For his part, Merrieth remains pragmatic. "Nobody puts everything they want," he said. "You have to fight for the priorities." By Jan. 26 he plans to complete a strategy paper for the key cabinet committee on economic and regional development, and he says that he hopes to have some specific measures approved in time for the government's first budget, expected in April. At the same time, he is launching a series of seminars, speeches, consultations and workshops designed to build up public support for the argument he will have to make to obtain government funds—no matter his last-minute rescue mission from being out.

—Chris Woods in Fredericton.

The last stand for a virgin forest



Loggers find on Meares when suitable timber is scarce, no forest is spared

It was a ritualistic standoff. On Nov. 21, 1984, MacMillan Bloedel's 46-foot crew boat entered Hootoon Bay on the east coast of Meares Island, B.C. Small motorboats with protesters and reporters aboard circled the vessel, frequently blocking its way. There, after six MacMillan Bloedel managers and three hard-battled Indians, armed with chain saws, landed on the pristine island, they encountered a band of sunburned, bearded Indians and environmentalists. William Oka, a local MacMillan Bloedel manager, asked the crowd to let his men begin preliminary logging. But when the protesters refused to move, the loggers quickly withdrew. Still, company spokesmen say they are determined that the protesters' victory will only be temporary. Declared Oka after the standoff: "We will do a good job of logging Meares."

Symbols: MacMillan Bloedel is now seeking an injunction to prevent protesters from blocking its access to Meares' forests, and both Indians and conservationists are trying to obtain a separate court order to prevent the logging. In the process, "Bare Meares" has become a flashpoint battle for among conservationists in British Columbia. It is a symbol of a larger struggle between logging companies, anxious to obtain their share of Canada's shrinking forests, and increasingly vocal groups of conservationists who want to preserve

the country's forest heritage. Meares is a logical battleground. Located off the west coast of Vancouver Island, it encompasses 20,000 acres of one of the region's last unlogged rain forests. Its steep, wooded slopes tower over the nearby Vancouver Island fishing village of Tofino and Pacific Rim National Park. Most of Tofino's 700 residents regard the island as both an endangered resource and an important tourist attraction. And for the 450-member Claquequo Indian band, Meares is their ancestral home and part of a major native land claim.

MacMillan Bloedel, which holds one of two tree farm licenses on the island, views Meares as a source of \$25 million worth of timber and 240 jobs. It describes the island as "an ideal virgin logging site, a rarity on the West Coast. Spokesmen for the firm agree that the effects of any logging operations will not be visible." Said Allan Zimmerman, MacMillan Bloedel chairman: "Therapeutic is only logging half the island in small plots. At the worst it will look like a minor scar on a scar."

But many conservationists and Indians claim that they do not trust the company, whose operations have left some neighboring mountains, which were once covered with trees, bald. They also say that they fear the logging and subsequent landslides opening to soil undergrowth will harm Tofino's water

supply and Meares' wildlife habitats. Harry Coleman, a local restaurateur and longtime champion of preserving Meares' forests, said that the company's pledge to log only small patches of the island was unrealistic. Added Coleman: "I've never seen it done anywhere else in the province and I do not think I'll see it here."

Consensus: The protests first began in 1980 when MacMillan Bloedel selected Meares for clearcut logging. To appease environmentalists the province appointed an 11-member team made up of foresters, citizens and company officials to examine the island's resources and needs. But MacMillan Bloedel representatives withdrew from the group, alleging that it had become too political and bureaucratic. And when the planning team proposed either to preserve the whole island or to log only half of it, the company submitted a counterproposal to the government. As a result, in November, 1983, MacMillan Bloedel and B.C. Forest Products Ltd. obtained permission to log 50 per cent of the island over a 35-year period. The government's concession to conservationists was a 30-year deferral of logging on parts of the island visible from Tofino.

Since then, the issue has become a public relations nightmare for the company. To counter its opponents, MacMillan Bloedel produced a 30-minute film called *Understanding Meares* and it sent colored pamphlets explaining its position to everyone in Tofino. Now Tofino's main and seldom-went the company to negotiate a new timber exchange of equal value with the province in another location. But MacMillan Bloedel contends that such an exchange is impossible. Explained Zimmerman: "The company will not compromise because there is no compromise. There is no timber to substitute with."

Meares: A court ruling on the two positions was expected this week. But in an attempt to further their cause, some environmentalists have driven tree spikes into the trees to prevent logging—a hazard for fallers and sawmill workers alike. With 15 to 20 other West Coast rain forests under consideration for logging in fishing and recreation areas, the stakes are high for both sides. Acknowledged MacMillan Bloedel's chief forester, Grant Armstrong: "If we cannot deal with something like this and satisfy the general public that we are good forest managers, we've got real trouble."

—ANDREW NEUFELD in Tofino

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PEOPLE

World amateur board-sailing champion **Kathy Ross**, 37, captured the title last October in Toronto at the World Men's Class competition, but she says that she had to drop out of the year-end World Windsurfer Class competition at Perth, Australia, because she ran out of money. "I needed about another \$4,000," said the Burlington, Ont.-born Ross. Claiming that "you do not have to be rich or famous for board sailing but you do need a sponsor," Ross added that the sport, invented in 1967 by a sailor and a veterinarian in California, is still young. The International Olympic Committee recognized triangle masts, one aspect of board sailing, as an Olympic sport for the first time last year, but Ross says that because she does not want to wait until 1988 to compete in the official Olympic event, "I have as long a reason to protect my amateur status." Added Ross, who says that she hopes to enter a world-class competition in Queen's in the mid-February. "I will pursue the sport for the prize money and the trophies."

Tech-born Canadian actress **Ingrid Newkirk**, 39, says that although she presented herself as a world-class triathlete on her schooling last year, she still missed the first two months of the Grade 12 fall semester at Jarvis Collegiate Institute in Toronto because of her demanding movie career. "Two days after I played **Louise Platterer's** daughter in *Rebels for Rite*," said Newkirk last week, "I was in Vancouver playing **Neil on Shiner's** stepdaughter in *Peril of Rhinoceros*." Now, claims Newkirk, she is "catching up" on her studies, but she once more finds herself convinced that "travelling is the best way to learn things. It was *fantastic*," said Newkirk, who is enrolled in the country on her days



Ross: 'you do not have to be rich or famous'

off and even managed a side trip to Venice. "The best way to travel," said Newkirk, "is to be making a movie. I loved with the people. I got a taste of every level of society." She added, "I would like to work everywhere."



Woderfort, choppers and \$1.1 million

When **Don Woderfort**, president of Calgary-based CanWest Aviation Ltd., joined forces with **David Mahane**, president of the Toronto-based religious organization Crossroads Christian Communications Inc., he broke a vow that he made to himself 10 years ago. In 1974, when Woderfort was a helicopter pilot for a Canadian aid program, members of the **Rampasa Liberation Front**, a group of rebels from the northern Ethiopian province of **Rebena**, captured and held him hostage for three months before they released him. "I said I would never go back," declared Woderfort, "but I had a change of heart when I saw the millions of the Ethiopians drought on TV." Convinced that the only way to distribute food and supplies throughout mountainous Ethiopia was by helicopter, Woderfort decided to offer four of his nine choppers for use by private relief agencies in Ethiopia.

Although the 69-year-old professor has written 13 scholarly books, the current book is his first attempt at a restaurant guide. "I travel a lot," explained Belshaw. "My trips were useful in adding an international flavor."

—**ROBERT BY BETH LA GORRICE**



Newkirk: catching up on her studies

Mahane helped with the financing of his relief project. He had received \$100,000 from viewers of a Crossroads TV program who wished to contribute to the famine-stricken country. The two men met through a series of phone calls. "Dave," claims Woderfort, who went to Addis Ababa to gain official permission to carry out his plan, "the fund has risen to \$1.1 million and we are waiting to hear from General Affairs Minister **Jon Clark** for permission to transport the helicopters on an Armed Forces Hercules carrier."

President University of British Columbia anthropologist **Cyril Belshaw** has written a book about Vancouver restaurants that may be of less interest to the media than sifting through his past. Belshaw was extradited to Switzerland six years ago to face a charge of premeditated murder after his wife's decomposed and dismembered body was found in a Swiss river. Belshaw was eventually tried and found not guilty by a Swiss tribunal. While controversially confessed, Belshaw was working as *The Complete Good Dining Guide to Greater Vancouver Restaurants*, in which he credits his late wife for contributing to his love of fine food.

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Playful futurists on a long leash



General Idea's Moisés Cane Kaza Sutra: "Subtly ironic and very subversive" with expertise in debunking myths

George Orwell, the author of *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, believed in art with a clear narrative and a social directive. General Idea, the three-man Toronto-based performance art collective, believes in subversion. Its sub-regarded performance work, the 1984 film *General Idea Pagoda*, featured an idyllically beautiful "winning combination" in each concerning and futuristic circumstances in a triangular dress made of baked aluminum reaction blades—which, to the group's delight, used to leave audiences utterly unsure of how to respond. Still, for the past year the trio—Michael Tien (known professionally as A.A. Brown), Jorge Sola (Jorge Sola) and Ron Gabe (Pete Paris)—have been winning rave reviews in Europe. This week, fresh from their successful autumn show at the Kunsthaus Museum in Basel, Switzerland ("Subtly ironic and very subversive," reported the *New Zürcher Zeitung*), the three theorists opened a major, five-week-long show at the upcoming Stedelijk Van Abbe Museum in Eindhoven, Holland. Canadian audiences will be able to view a large review of the group's prolific output at the Art Gallery of Ontario, opening on April 21.

Since three art and architecture students founded the group in 1969 in Toronto, General Idea has specialized in works that play on the stardom, menace and fascination of the 1984

theme. In 1972 they began to publish a satirical revision of *Life*, right down to the capital letters of its cover layout, four because both a vehicle for the group's theoretical musings and a forum for its playful experiments with advertising and mass media techniques—including promotion and coverage of its totalitarian fashion shows. Despite the passing of their theme year, the three wanderers are in no danger of running out of new ideas. Currently, they are using images of poodles—pets both narcissistic and worldly—in installations, drawings, pastiche, on canvas, ceramic tiles and wood panels, to explore facets of the contemporary social mood. The glowing white poodle staring (inquisitively) into the dark blue sky is the installation. *Poodle* hints at the association of even the most pampered, cream-colored dog of the *High Society* shows a giant poodle prancing across the appropriate constellation in a night sky, reflecting both a delicately comic sexuality and a sense of religious awe. Is an all-poodle nose of *PIUS* the group's exploration of its preoccupation. "Note the poodle, head and office," an instant is to please those that live to please must please to live." *PIUS* has even featured a series of diagrams of one-colored canines in various positions of sexual coupling—repeated in the group's series of canvases, the *Moisés Cane Kaza Sutra* series.

So far, General Idea has met with a more enthusiastic reception in Europe than in the United States—where, last year, its works were featured but received little critical attention in group shows at Washington's Hirshhorn Museum and New York's Museum of Modern Art. Still, General Idea's members told *Maclean's* that they remain entranced by their uneven response. Stud Paris, "Europeans are more sophisticated about art than North Americans. They have had art longer."

The month's extravaganza at the Stedelijk Museum is the biggest ever presented in a public museum by artists working in General Idea's field: one entire floor of the museum, displaying a total of 200 works. Said the Stedelijk's chief curator, Jan Debaat: "General Idea is one of the groups that has built up the most consistent work in expanding the mythos spawned by the mass media." Over its 16 years of existence the group has become increasingly more expert at sharing the act of debunking myths with its viewers. In April, when the Art Gallery of Ontario becomes temporary host to the trio's largest retrospective yet, complete with poodles and pagoda pieces, it will give still another establishment stamp of approval to the avant-garde trio. And it should turn a dog's night out in Toronto into a triumphal homecoming.

—DAVID DECOILL

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The cost of staying cool

ASYLUM YEARS
Tom Waits
(Asylum/WEA)

A double-disc compilation from a decade of Tom Waits albums, *Asylum Years* traces the recording of the singer-songwriter from early 1970s Los Angeles

to an eccentric to early 1980s Hollywood romantic. Still, from *Cherry Time*, his 1973 debut album, Waits's style has remained abstrusely consistent. With a haphazard mixture of pop, jazz and blues and growling, half-spoken words, Waits evokes the early grandiosity of a witty, burly's stay-at-home. While his film

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songs (*One From the Heart*) are now gaining him wider audiences, jazz fans who consider Waits a special pleasure will welcome *Asylum Years*.

HOT HOUSE FLOWERS
Wynton Marsalis
(CRJ)

The boy wonder of American jazz, trumpeter Wynton Marsalis earned initial acclaim for his virtuosic intensity. But *Hot House Flowers*, his third (as a group leader), deepens his recent reputation as a young traditionalist. Indeed, it is almost a sort of self-parody. Right tracks of lush orchestration curdle Marsalis's trumpet in such songs as *Overheat* and *When You Walk Upon a Star*. Sometimes the mood is nostalgically associative, as on *Larry Afternoon Still*. For all his *Hot House* sizzle, wit, and *Dispute*, despite a forthright solo, is too fragmented. The troubled title itself offers a clue to the album's flaws: the arrangement has more parts than it does musical ideas. *Hot House Flowers* may attract pop listeners to a jazz artist—but at the cost of being this season's jazz bore.

FIRST CIRCLE
The Pat Metheny Group
(Paisley/Warner)

The best features of the current Pat Metheny Group are rhythmic and they derive from the living sounds of Brazilian pop-jazz. *Shiver* (Shan Offshore), the group's 1982 studio album, *First Circle* offers little more than pleasant sounds for the ear steeped in jazz music. dense layers of guitar crisscross, and the rhythm section of Steve Rodby (bass) and Paul Wertzin (drums) is consistently compelling. Still, Pedro Alamil's low-key but weightless vocals overshadow Metheny's lead guitar. While *First Circle* is pleasant in small doses, *New Age* (disputed) is a sweet, swaggy ballad—neither Alamil's voice nor Metheny's guitar is enough to sustain a whole album.

CHANGES
Keith Jarrett, Gary Peacock
and Joel Grisham
(RCA/WEA)

A sequel to last year's funeral album *Standards*, *Changes* looks painful. Keith Jarrett, in combat with health, Gary Peacock and drummer Jack DeJohnette, neither of whom shows much patience for their partner's notorious self-indulgence. After firing warning shots off his snare drum, DeJohnette's precision-powered savagery forces the pianist either to catch fire or be almost silent. As a result, *Changes* is a tirade among strong soloists rather than a realized collaboration among artists. —DAVE THOMAS

TECHNOLOGY

A better way to make snow

The formula is simple: a little water and a few scoops of dead *Pseudomonas Syringae*, a common bacterium. The result is snow. But to the owners of many ski resorts, regularly facing bankruptcy when nature refuses to deliver snow in the ordinary way, that simple formula could be worth millions of dollars. And now it is. A Hamilton, Ont., subsidiary of Greenwich, Conn.-based Advanced Genetics Sciences Inc., plans to turn the advantage of genetically engineered snow into a new multimillion-dollar business by the end of 1985. The commercial prospects are so promising that both the National Research Council and the Forest with the \$50,000 cost of the Alberta Research Council (ARC) to develop a method for commercially produced snow, as the freeze-dried bacteria powder is called, in a recently completed \$1-million pilot plant in Edmonton. Stud John Unsworth, ARC's president: "There have been numerous, very positive inquiries about SNOWARC from the ski resort industry."

The secret of SNOWARC is a protein that produces what attracts water molecules and, at 1°C, aligns them so that ice crystal formation can begin. When added to water in the snowmaking equipment which is already in place in most resorts, SNOWARC may provide both a better-quality product, than the icy crystals of conventional snowmaking and much-improved efficiency. Unsworth said that the average ski resort, short of snow, will need only two to three grams of SNOWARC a day. Indeed, Unsworth said that at 20°C, the temperature at which most snow is made, SNOWARC is about 80 per cent more efficient than conventional snowmaking machinery. He estimated that that efficiency could save Canadian ski resorts at least \$180 million a year in energy costs.

Unsworth said that heated amounts of SNOWARC produced at the ARC pilot plant could be tested on some hills this winter and that he is confident enough of success that the company will also begin construction of its own \$30-million Edmonton plant by the end of next year. If SNOWARC can satisfy the needs of skiers, it plans to turn its attention to Canadian farmers—by perfecting a genetically engineered variety of *Pseudomonas Syringae* that will help prevent the formation of frost on sensitive crops. —PETER KOEHLER

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Jeffrey (left) romancing Mae Garvey: an object lesson in how to make a bad movie

FILMS

A man comes of age

THE FLAMINGO KID

Directed by Gerry Marshall

The makers of *The Flamingo Kid*, which purports to be a litter-meat movie about a young man's coming of age, display more heart than brains. Few would quibble with the movie's moral—that the pursuit of materialism is a wrong turn for a youth to take. But while the message may be welcome, there is a pervasive problem overriding *The Flamingo Kid*. It is an odd lesson on how to make a bad movie.

The story is a simple one and should unfold more smoothly than it does. Gerry Marshall, whose it is to Jeffrey White (Mark Rydell) has just finished high school, and his honest, hardworking father, Arthur (Hector Elizondo), a plumber, dreams of sending his son to college. He has his arranged for Jeffrey to work in a friend's engineering office for the summer. But Jeffrey gets a job parking cars at an exclusive Long Island club, the El Flamingo. The money, with tip, is good, the site and staff are tempting, and the El Flamingo offers entry into a ritzy circle of society. Jeffrey is popular at the club, which gives him the feeling that he is rising above his humble Brooklyn origins.

Nevertheless, Jeffrey's alienation from his family, especially his father, intensifies—particularly after he meets a rich, slick sportsman salesman named Phil Brady (Richard Gere), who convinces him that money is the only thing that

matters. A self-made, self-educated man, Brady has arranged as the club's selective dis money champion to an angling summer series of games with high stakes, when Jeffrey discovers that Brady has been continually cheating, the knowledge crushes him. Finally, he realizes that his father possesses values that are much more durable.

The fatal flaw in the story is that the audience is all too aware of Brady's perceived sense of success. That makes it nearly impossible to share Jeffrey's disappointment in his hero as a result. *The Flamingo Kid* becomes little more than a Sunday school lesson in which the moral is apparent from the beginning. But while the movie has no sense of discovery, it does offer some exciting surprises. Throughout, there are a legion of inaccuracies, ineptitudes and elements that are downright unbelievable.

The film is set in 1962, but one of the first shots shows a new election poster for John F. Kennedy—elected three years previously. Worse, *The Flamingo Kid* is more pasted together than melted. Still, the performances are emotionally satisfying. Filmmaker Gerry Marshall displays Jeffrey's naivety, Gere, as a man who believes in his own lies, is appropriately between, and Elizondo displays a quiet dignity that manages, somewhat miraculously, to obscure the shockingly glibness of his character. The rule has been written. Still, both his character and *The Flamingo Kid* are too facile for far.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

Homesteading Hollywood style

THE RIVER

Directed by Mark Rydell

Tom and Mae Garvey (Mae Gibson and Ross Spang), across of *The River*, are trying against all odds to hold on to their farm. The river that runs beside it often floods and ruins their crops and their livestock. Meanwhile, an entrepreneurial neighbor, Joe Wade (Scott Glenn), attempts every unorthodox means at his disposal to force the Garveys into selling their land so that Wade can build a hydroelectric dam. But proud and stubborn Tom will have none of it—and Mae stands by her man, selling off family possessions at auctions to pay the mortgage. The situation becomes when hard times force Tom to take on dangerous work as a strikebreaker in a distant factory while Mae and the children work the farm. Then Mae's bread becomes soggy from the tar while she administers to a dying cow in the stable. Alone, she even gets her arm caught in a chute underneath the tractor and resorts to throwing a wrench at a nearby bull, who charges the machine and breaks it.

Directed by Mark Rydell (On Golden Pond), *The River* presents Hollywood's laughable notion of what the folk down on the farm are really like. It is also one of the prettiest movies Ross Spang ever made. Shot by Vilmos Zsuzs (The Deer Hunter) as if for a series of greeting cards, everything is set around the Garvey homestead, including the two terrible floods, appears to be scenes of heavenly light. Shots, such as that of the Garveys surveying their cherished land while the sun sets behind them, suggests that a better title for *The River* would be On Golden Ground.

If all the scenery is so beautiful, why not, at the very least, do something about the audience must cope with the sweetness of Tom and Mae, two of the least interesting characters one is likely to encounter. Australian star Glenn, dressed the most unusual of U.S. western accents, projects a naive dignity by swallowing his Adam's apple, and Spang offers a few ineffectual looks of wonderment and some old, stock facial expressions. Playing the villain, Gibson does everything mean and low-down, short of driving horses.

The River is afflicted with inappropriate sentimentalism and clichés of available hardship. By the movie's end, the problem of what to do about the mortgage seems quite simple. From the lyrics, Mae Gibson is portrayed by Rydell, it is clear that Tom could easily find a part-time career as a model. —L.O.T.

Bluebloods and hustlers



Baron Guy Rothchild and the business in 1977: accommodating to the 'new order'

GENTLEMEN OF FORTUNE THE WORLD'S MERCHANT AND INVESTMENT BANKERS

By Paul Fierro
(McGraw, 260 pages, \$22.95)

Does class, whether by race or by financial means, actually exist? And if not, why not? And if it is necessary to undergo periods of renewal? But the difficulties involved in keeping a fortune intact are altogether more daunting and less pleasurable than producing heirs to a throne. While Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales are having no problems, many of the world's greatest financial dynasties—including the Rothschilds—are so. Some like to keep a hint of extraordinary change that are transforming Wall Street, the City of London and the world's other great financial markets. How they are facing it is one of the major issues explored in an authoritative new book by English journalist Paul Fierro, *Gentlemen of Fortune: The World's Merchant and Investment Bankers*. Whether or not they survive, the traditional attitudes that distinguished financial dynasties in both North America and Europe—the "corporate culture"—will never be the same again. And that includes Canada's Bay Street.

A few recent developments highlight the scope of the "revolution." On Wall Street the great banking house of Lehman Brothers is now part of a corporate money machine called Shearson Lehman/American Express, a subsidiary of the huge financial empire built with

green glass curtains. Such hybrids are becoming commonplace on Wall Street, they are all part of what Fierro calls the "financial supermarket," a term he coins quite literally. Their emergence is the consequence of the increasing deregulation of the financial industry in the United States and elsewhere—a phenomenon that is quickly erasing the traditional distinctions between banks, brokers and insurance companies. Such deregulation has transformed the market into an open city, reintroducing a more predatory market ploy to emerge. But one resulting danger is that if the increasingly aggressive competition imposed by deregulation leads to a "hunt," then governments could step in with even tighter regulatory straitjackets than ever. Despite that threat, the world's new breed of hustler is busy fattening whole new species of financial exploitation. In the process they are making colossal amounts of money, and their neighbors in palpable in Fierro's account.

But what gives the book its poignancy are the stories about the old banking bluebloods such as the Rothschilds are accommodating themselves to the "new order." In 1980 Baron Guy—then head of the Banque Rothschild—rolled himself from France at the age of 72 after the socialist government of François Mitterrand literally confiscated his branch. Currently he lives in New York and is attempting to build a new financial empire from an office in a skyscraper on Rockefeller Plaza, where a finan-

cially guard dog keeps the world at bay. If the president of the republic has humbled the French branch, the English Rothschilds continue to prosper, although not without bouts of uncertainty. In the late 1980s two men of vastly different temperaments fought for control of the famous City firm of N.M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd. The more conservative of the two, Evelyn Rothschild, son, while the other, Jacob, left from the firm to head his own investment trust company. But by Fierro's calculations Jacob was the real winner. In Jacob Rothschild, the family's entrepreneurial genes seem to find equity in the subsequent years he has created probably the most dynamic financial organization in London, clearly symbolizing for Fierro all that is most compelling about the modern merchant banker old money renegees.

The difference between the two Rothschilds parallels the two animals battling for control of the New Market: the businessman and the entrepreneur. If there is a revolution under way in the market, it is a paradoxical one, while some, in a sense, are the new American Express may be something as bureaucratic financial behemoths, the pressure on the hustlers inside the financial supermarket to perform is just as intense, if not over it. With Wall Street more of a concrete jungle than ever before, Fierro makes a most able jungle guide. —ROBERT COLLIER

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

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- 5 *Shoe*, David Shields, Michael Ondaatje
- 6 *First Among Equals*, Andrew G. Ross
- 7 *Not Wanted on the Voyage*, Pauline Johnson
- 8 *The Appleton Progression*, London (NY)
- 9 *Parade*, David Shields, Michael Ondaatje
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(1) Previous best seller

Revelations of the wordsmiths

WRITERS AT WORK

Edited by George Plimpton
(Penguin Books Canada Ltd., 314 pages, \$29.95)

Before Nobel Prize-winning novelist Gabriel García Márquez became famous, he wrote at least three stories a week for his Bogotá newspaper, two or three editorial notes daily and several weekly news reviews. Then, at night, he would work on his novel, including the classic *One Hundred Years of Solitude*. Now he writes only five lines a day, "which I usually toss up the next." That is the kind of revealing insight that adds to *Writers at Work*, a non-volunteered, have come to expect ever since *The Paris Review*, a New York-based journal of letters, published the first volume in 1963. Since then, with the series's founder, George Plimpton, setting an effort, the writers have given strikingly candid interviews, revealing everything from why and how they write to sometimes blunt opinions of other writers' works.

The latest volume in the series maintains the standard. Although four of the dozen writers in it—Roberto Weiss, Tennessee Williams, Elizabeth Bishop and John Gardner—have since died, Weiss and Williams reveal a gritty and handsy wit about Chicago and about life in the north of the world. But each of the featured American and British, South African and Latin American writers talk laughably about lovers, politics, money and, above all, the curse of writer's block. Plimpton interviews it in almost a dozen of widely published alcohol and drug binges that nearly killed him. After he recovered, he asked novelist Gore Vidal at a party if he had never stopped because he had "slept through the night." Vidal told him that he had not—and that Williams could go back to sleep.

One striking feature of the latest volume is that it reflects the growing importance of Latin American writing, two of its more remarkable interviews are with the Mexican novelist Carlos Fuentes and Colombian García Márquez. Fuentes details that Latin American and Eastern Europe are the two places in the world where, apart from thriving, and García Márquez credits the Cuban Revolution for the growing interest, particularly in the United States, in Latin American writing. Digging into *Writers at Work* is like watching a master tell me what he could go as far as he can.

—PATRICK HYMAN



Michael Ondaatje and Kally, amid strained suspense, a dramatically dull sequel

TELEVISION

In the shadow of cancer

THE OTHER KINGDOM

(7pm, Jan. 23, 24)

Any television drama that tucks out to explore society's widespread fear of cancer has to be one of the right place, modern medicine can now save a good many victims who, a generation ago, would have perished. But although *The Other Kingdom* does a commendable job of erasing such medical advances—particularly improved surgical means of treating breast cancer—the two-part film ends with a dramatically dull sequel. By trying too earnestly to make cancer look manageable, *The Other Kingdom* produces a sustained view of the disease. Despite director and cinematographer Vic Sarin's richly composed film images and a brave performance by lead actress Lauren Wilkoff (of *Murder the Women*), *Kingdom* offers only takers of the dark crevices of pain and terror that a confrontation with cancer inevitably brings.

The Other Kingdom focuses on a successful young Toronto magazine editor, Amy Matthews (Wilkoff), who can boast the hallmarks of life at the top: from a beautiful madwoman house to an attractive sideman husband (Dennis Kelly) who is running for mayor. But her calm, fast-paced life shatters in a split when she discovers a lump in her breast. From then on Amy must submit to grueling months of harsh chemo-

therapy and radiation treatment.

On the surface, such a fall from grace should have guaranteed a compelling story, but writer Jennifer Locke (Cheney's Girl) underestimates the inherent drama of her material with some soundly wooden dialogue. Locke can load her script with too much technical information—a fault that Sarin, as director, unfortunately reinforces by having his cast speak with the highly emphasized diction of dramatic students. Such stiffness is just as annoying as Locke's tendency to create remarkably sentimental supporting characters. Amy's elderly hospital roommate, Ruby (Aileen Carolan), is supposed to be a font of wisdom, but she sounds like a vacuum grandmother figure in a long-chained telephone commercial.

Working against such odds, Lauren Wilkoff manages bravely. When she is freed from the restraints of Locke's dialogue—as in the gripping, completely silent scene in which she discovers the lump in her breast—she can mark an air of strained suspense. And Sarin's visual gifts make a point of almost every shot through his camera, aided by Eric Robertson's richly composed visual sense, the cityscapes of Toronto reveal a memorable beauty. But such minor triumphs are not enough. *The Other Kingdom* founders in its own good intentions, ends by smothering its audience. —JOHN BRADSHAW

Trauma and the good-time kids

By Allan Fotheringham

What can one say about the Yuppies? We would suppose you want to say about them? The young urban professionals, selfish successors to the Hippies, who bought the Yuppies, who climbed into the Yuppies Jerry Rubin, who wanted to know how down, universities, now is it the lucrative lecture circuit with Abby Hoffman, who wanted to burn down the world. The radical turns. Organisations. Man. Yesterday's revolution is turned into today's greed. It's what makes America great.

The streets of Washington and New York are filled with the Yuppies, the expensively dressed young ladies wearing their trademark scarfed Adidas with gym socks, their badge as to the modernity of high heels on city pavement (a girl's gotta walk swiftly to climb the corporate ladder). The male Yuppies of the species is also out of the cocaine-cutter, sober threads dripping sincerity, the only dash of color a tie from an obscure British regiment or something in diaphanous yellow, the TV commercial's current favorite.

These are the Baby Boomers, the survivors in the world of European famine, the proof that capitalism does work and success is spelled success. There is a generation born in the Dirty Thirties during the Depression, that raised active participation in war. There is a generation, born during the war years, that knew nothing of the Depression. The Baby Boomers turned Yuppies are the first generation in a half-century to know neither hard times nor war. The result could be expected: the major issues of existence are love, Perrier, designer jogging suits and K-Y jelly.

We have, for your inspection, 28-year-old Bob Lewis, who wanted to be a regional planner but decided instead that it was more lucrative to become a lawyer and is now with Detweiler's largest legal firm. He meets most of his dates at health clubs, rather than bars or discos, because "the clubs make your selection."

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process easier, especially if one criticizes whether the women are co-astants, believed. You can see what their aggressive levels are like, their strength. And all the time I thought that's what you want to a bar for. "I'd like to get married, have a family," says the Yuppies, who admit a number of "important relationships" have formed because his job came first, but "I'd like to move to that step without too much trauma."

Ah, trauma. It is what Yuppies fear most—beyond unemployment, wealth, herpes, AIDS, nuclear war or death. Trauma is to be feared, on the way to the

Ethiopia would not qualify.

All you have to do is look at the beer ads—the close sociological definition of the way our end of the shovel world is going. They are made up of slim, toothsome young damsels (apparently dressed out of Vogue) who drink beer. I don't know a single young woman who drinks beer (I'm 36) but the Yuppies market—perhaps 20 million of them out there—is the market to be chased after by advertisers.

Architect Hunter types are out the window, depending on Chaco White and Hamburger Elmer (both and Harriet are long gone, as are Lucille and Desi, all those middle-class values and plastic flowers on the mantel. Happy Days is dead. Replaced by upwardly mobile females who are zero graduate work in nuclear sensuality. The more America ages, the more it is taken over by the generation that reaps it all—procreants of the Dust Bowl, so reminiscent of the war dead, no guilt, no memory, simply a belief that all impossible once one has had a university education and a credit card at Brooks Brothers. Nothin' avails at the computer centre.

The thought of this multitude of quiche-eaters, late white-painting former slum residents and acquiring old cottages, with numbers almost equal to the population of Canada, is awesome to think about. Inevitably, as all good things south of us, the success spelled excess drifts across the border, as dictated by animals.

Soon, Thompson, Man, will be overrun by old-dad education specialists importing Indonesian centers and driving 1980s. Edmonton will be full of those with a full-year ten who invest in new belly futures in Chicago and don't own a car opener. The politics of self-interest, which has already enveloped British Columbia, will spread its Asian charm throughout the less blessed corners of the land deprived of Visa and Red-Hat Visa. Canada has a long way to go. The people whose major emotional exchange with life is the midnight encounter with the electronic wall-to-wall over the back have not yet quite taken over. Wait for it.



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